The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 3272 二十七百二千三第 日一初月四 年辰戊治同 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 23RD APRIL, 1868. 四月廿三號 號三十二月四英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

Insurances.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $80,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER, AND LONDON.

Capital—ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE DIRECTORS have the pleasure to announce the appointment of Messrs. HOLLIDAY WISE & Co. as Agents for this Insurance at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Foochow, who are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates, and of whom all needful information may be obtained.

By Order of the Board
JAMES B. NORTHCOTT,
Secretary.

DE COSTERLINE SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, for the above-named Companies, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

tf 1676 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1866.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above CORPORATION are prepared to grant FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE on the usual terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 3025 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	¼ per cent
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	½ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

AT the request of the Undersigned, Messrs GIBB, LIVINGSTON, & Co. have taken temporary charge of the following INSURANCE COMPANIES:—

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1555 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has the pleasure to offer to the GENTRY of this Colony an ORCHESTRA BAND, for BALLS, THEATRE, CHURCH, &c.; and will be happy to attend to any orders, either verbally or in writing, on shore, or on board of any of the Vessels in this harbour.

All orders sent to the following addresses will be punctually attended to:—House Nos. 1 and 2, *Tank Lane Terrace*; care of Mr. L. VOLKMAN, House No. 18, *Hollywood Road*; care of Mr. JOHN CUNNIES, Jun., at Messrs. LAMBERT, ATHINSON & Co.; or to the care of Mr. A. RIBEIRO, at the "*Daily Press*" Office.

L. M. LOBO.

tf 2364 Hongkong, 14th October, 1867.

"STAG" HOTEL.

SITUATE IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

PERSONS and FAMILIES requiring Superior Hotel Accommodation will find it at the above Establishment.

EDMUND R. HOLMES,
Proprietor.

tf 2810 Hongkong, 19th December, 1867.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop had been established since 1855, at *Radcliffe's Lane*, and he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y. 341 Hongkong, 27th February, 1868.

WATERS.

Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Consigners	Destination

MACAO.

Kremer	Hamburg	316	Wm. Pustau & Co	Saigon
Profumo	Italian	500	Reyntjens, Brothers & Co	Cal'ao
Wilcox	American	130	Boos, Hunt & Co	Repairing

CANTON.

Marryat	H.C.M.	Str.	Customs Chop	
Chi.				
Edwards	H.C.M.	Str.	Customs Cutter	in Hongkong
Filson	H.C.M.	Str.	Revenue Cutter	

AMOY.

In port on 18th April, 1868.

Bang N.G.	bk	350	Turnlay & Co	Takao
Jurgensen	N.G.	196	H. J. Peterson & Co	Takao
Sopp	bk	360	Reed & Co	Manila
Hebe	Brit.	250	Syme & Co	Taiwanfoo
Flactner	N.G.	181	H. J. Peterson & Co	Taiwanfoo
Marshall	Amer.	391	Ellis & Co	Shanghai

SHANGHAI.

In port on 15th April, 1868.

Brown	Brit.	bk	371	Farber & Co
Martin	N. G.	bk	364	Wm. Pustau & Co
Newlands	Brit.	bk	192	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Wright	Brit.	sch	191	Glover & Co
Nelson	N. G.	bk	314	Fraser & Co
Gillard	Russ.	bk	323	E. Harms
Powell	Eng.	sch	109	Tapping & Co
Clifford	Brit.	bk	330	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Crook	Brit.	sch	144	Borneo Co. Limited
Dugan	Brit.	bk	387	Gaston
Sachse	Brit.	bk	313	Fraser & Co
Buchanan	Brit.	sch	242	Fraser & Co
Harrison	Brit.	bk	476	Sig. Heard & Co
Denham	Amer.	bk	653	Frazer & Co
Cashen	Brit.	bk	788	Chinese
White	Brit.	bk	276	Russell & Co
Aitchison	Brit.	bk	177	Frazer & Co
McMillan	Brit.	sch	196	Frazer & Co
Merritt	Brit.	bk	248	Frazer & Co
Seymour	Amer.	bk	593	Russell & Co
Cullen	Brit.	sch	98	Frazer & Co
Brenner	Brit.	bg	193	Edge, Welling & Co
Mutrie	Brit.	sch	83	Russell & Co
Stopher	Brit.	sch	224	Wm. Pustau & Co
Hay	Brit.	bk	296	I. Marshall & Co
Young	Sard.	bk	411	Siemssen & Co
Nutshell	Brit.	sch	215	Murdock and Muller
Tate	Brit.	bk	299	Gibb, Livingston & Co
Steele	Brit.	bk	353	Bourjas, Hubener & Co

Receiving Vessels.

Rosalinda	Brit.	sh	266	P. F. Cama & Co
Fairstar	Brit.	sh	650	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Stanford	Brit.	sch	109	E. D. Sassoon & Co
Lewis	Brit.	bk	297	Capt. Lewis
Blackett	Brit.	bk	415	David Sassoon, Sons & Co

YOKOHAMA.

In port on 29th March, 1868.

	Brit.	str	800	Order
	Dut.	bg	250	Order
Barber	H.M.S.	Str	Rifle	Shanghai
	Amr.	sh	161	Order
	Brit.	sh	699	Order
	Brit.	sh	250	Order
Joseph	Castro	Peru.	bg	Peruvian Guano
	Hong	Brit.	sh	244	Walsh, Hall & Co
Foulsham	H.M.S.	Str	2170	A. Phelps
	Amr.	bk	301	Order
	Morris	Brit.	sh	301	Shaw, Winstanley & Co
	Parson	Brit.	bk	396	Shaw, Winstanley & Co
	Pritchard	Russ.	bk	331	Order
	Tetens	Brit.	bg	191	L. Kuffler & Co
	Amy	Brit.	bk	292	Order
	Kaiser	Hlldt.	bk	185	Order
	Brown	Brit.	bk	193	Order
	Brown	Brit.	bk	199	Order

Arrivals.

Apr. 22, JOSEPHINE AMEDIE, French sch., 145, Lagarde, Takao, 17th April, 3000 piculs Sugar.—DERODE FRERES.

Apr. 22, BATAVIA, North German bk., 366, G. Hertzer, Hamburg, 14th November, General.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Apr. 22, GLENSEOT, Brit. bk., 357, Warden, Saigon, 6th April, 9000 piculs Rice.—AUG. HEARD & Co.

Departures.

Apr. 22, CLAN ALPINE, str., for Singapore & Calcutta.

Apr. 22, UNDINE, str., for East Coast.

Apr. 22, MERCHANTMAN, for Singapore.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
APRIL 22ND.

Golden Fleece, for Shanghai.
Condor, for Chefoo.

Passengers.

Per H.M.S. *Tamar*, from Yokohama.—2nd Battalion of the 9th Regiment, and 90 Naval Invalids, and time expired men.

Per *Undine*, str., for East Coast.—Mr. and Mrs. Hewlett, Messrs. D. King, Patterson, Boyce, Westall, Fry, Jacques, Monillaux, Margesson, and Dhipps, and 20 Chinese.

Per *Lightning*, str., for Calcutta &c.,—For Calcutta.—Mr. J. Dacvarume, and servant, and 1 Chinese. For Singapore.—2nd Class Captain Witkrog, (Navarino) and 4 Chinese.

Reports.

H.M.S. *Tamar* from Yokohama on the 14th April, reports having had fine weather and light N.E. and E.N.E. winds throughout the passage.

The French schooner *Josephine Amedie* from Takao on the 17th April, reports having had very light and variable winds on the passage down. Spoke no vessels.

The British bark *Glenroy* from Saigon on the 6th April, reports having had light E.N.E. winds on having Cape St. James, and afterward N.E. and E.N.E. winds to arrival.

The British steamer *Lightning* was unable to proceed on her voyage last evening owing to a defect in her machinery, some of which had to be taken on shore for repair. It is expected that she will leave about noon, to-day.

The North German barque *Batavia*, which left Hamburg on the 14th November, 1867, reports having experienced moderate winds and light North East winds for the line, which was crossed on the 22nd December in lon. 22.50 W. Had fresh S.E. trades to the Cape of Good Hope, the meridian of which was passed on the 20th January. The weather continued fine after passing the Cape, sighted St. Paule Island on the 7th February, and had moderate weather to Sandalwood Island, 1st March. Passed through Ombay passage on the 28th March, having calms and strong current to the S.E. (about 4 knots). Was through Gillolo and Pitts passage on the 7th April, and had fine strong breeze from the E.N.E and N.E. in the China sea, until arrival. Spoke on the 27th January in lat. 40.18 S., and lon. 42.52 E., the American ship *Meridan*, Boston to Hongkong, 54 days out. February 21st, in lat. 38.56 S., lon. 111.53 East, the Dutch barque *Alhasserawaard*, Newcastle to Yokohama, 32 days out. From March 8th to 17th, in the Onbaj passage, passing ships, British schooner *Bolleau*, Rio de Janiero to Yokohama 76 days out; British ship *Forward Ho*, Liverpool to Shanghai 87 days out, British ship *Gossamer*, London to Shanghai 96 days out, British ship *Lord Macauley*, Cardiff to Hongkong, British ship *Westminster*, Liverpool to Yokohama 124 day out, Hamburg bark *Tonij* Cardiff to Shanghai 107 days out, American ship *Mary Goodall* Baltimore to Yokohama 120 days out, on the 3rd April, in 4 N. lat. 129.20 E. long. The Dutch schooner *Aschia* Amsterdam to Yokohama 135 days out.

AMOY SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mch. 26, Scawfell, from Cardiff
26, Eagle, from Honolulu
27, Scioto, from Baltimore
28, St. Helena, from Swatow
28, Robert Porter, from New York
28, Rover, str., from Hiogo
29, Despatch, from Hiogo
29, Spindrift, from Hongkong
29, Cora, from Hiogo
30, Khankai, from Hakodate
30, H.P.M's Vixen, from Shanghai
31, H.B.M.S. Adventure, from Hiogo
31, H.B.M.S. Ocean, from Hiogo
31, H.I.M. Venus, from Hiogo

Apr. 1, The Cedars, from Hongkong
1, Maria, from Swatow
3, Cadiz, str., from Shanghai
4, Salamis, from Hongkong
4, H.M.S.S. Tamar, from Hongkong
5, Eliza Mary, from Furnoos
6, H.B.M.S. Rodney, from Hongkong
6, Cheyenbegs, str., from New York
7, Rebecca, from Saigon
7, Clara Sayers, from Hongkong
7, Navy, from Sandwich
7, P.M.S.S. Great Republic, from San Francisco

DEPARTURES.

Mch. 26, Aden, str., for Shanghai
26, Eliza, for Pagan Sound
28, Jeannie & Joseph, for Hakodate

Apr. 1, St. Dunstan, for New York
2, St. Bernard, for Manila
3, St. George, whaling cruise
3, Eagle, whaling cruise
3, Ohio, whaling cruise
4, Despatch, for Hiogo
5, H.E.M.S. Hatfier, for Hiogo

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Furniture and Effects.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having purchased the interest of his WANCHI STEAM BAKERY, begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and Shipmasters that he is prepared to furnish Daily Supplies of Soft BREAD, in various forms, to any part of the Colony.

Also, SHIP BREAD, of best quality and at low rates, constantly on hand, or baked in quantities at short notice.

Also, WATER, BUTTER, SODA and SUGAR BISCUITS, by the Barrel, Tin or Pound.

Also, CORN and RYE MEAL, HOMINY, CORN STARCH, BICARB SODA, SALERATUS, and CREAM OF TARTAR.

FLOUR of best Brands constantly on hand, supplied by the Barrel, Bag, Tin or Pound.

CAKES of all kinds baked to order.

The above is under the Superintendence of Mr. JONATHAN PARSONS, and all orders forwarded to him, at the Bakery—or left at Messrs. Thos. Hiwe & Co's. will receive prompt attention.

L. P. WARD.

9m 333 Hongkong, 17th February, 1868.

Banks.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 30th *August*, 1851.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUND, £444,000.

Court of Directors.

Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman.
William Scott Ritchie, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
James Blyth, Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq.
J. Binny Kay, Esq.
Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.
Lestock Robert Reid, Esq.
James Walker, Esq.
Charles J. F. Stuart, Esq., Chief-Manager.

Bankers.

The Bank of England.
The Union Bank of London.
Agents in Scotland.
National Bank of Scotland.
Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Agent in Edinburgh.
R. Dundas Cay.
23, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.
Agents in Ireland.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
The National Bank.
Head Office.
Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.
Branches and Agencies.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, POINT DE GALLE, MAURITIUS, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, SINGAPORE, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

The Corporation receive Money on Deposit repayable on Demand, upon which no Interest is allowed. Current accounts are kept with Firms and Individuals, free of Commission.

Money is also received on Fixed Deposit, repayable at Twelve, Six, and Three Months' notice. Rates of interest may be known on application at the office of the Corporation or by letter addressed to the Manager.

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of deposit.

The Corporation discount Bills and Notes payable in Hongkong, having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership; and they advance upon Bullion and Merchandise, not of a perishable nature, in the custody of the Bank.

Exchange.

The Corporation grant Drafts on the Bank of England payable on demand, on the Union Bank of London at Four or Six Months' sight, and on the Head office at shorter sight.

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers are issued, negotiable in all places of importance throughout the world.

Drafts are granted on the several Branches and Agencies of the Corporation, as above, at the Exchange of the day, and on the proper address being furnished will be forwarded direct to the Payees by the Corporation.

Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above places are purchased or remitted for collection.

Approved Bills payable in San Francisco are also purchased by the Corporation, and drafts granted, at rates of exchange equivalent to those ruling on London.—Bills of Exchange on San Francisco, or the Atlantic Ports, will likewise be remitted for collection, at the option of Constituents.

All cheques or orders to be made payable to "The Oriental Bank Corporation."

Information as to the rules of business may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

JAMES BERWICK, *Acting Manager.*

249 Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID-UP £750,000.

With power to increase to £1,500,000.
Reserve Fund, £145,962 14s. 8d.
Head-Office—No. 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

George Garden Nicol, Esq.—*Chairman.*
Ronald Lamont, Esq.
George Atay, Esq.
Sir Frederick J. Halliday.
James M. Robertson, Esq.
Ellis James Gilman, Esq.
David Thatcher, Esq.—*Chief-Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. Clarke, Sons, & Rawlins, Coleman St.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co., Public Accountants.
J. Smith, Esq., of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Bombay.
James Joseph Mackenzie, Esq., late of Messrs. Dent & Co., China.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Colombo.
Ceylon { Kandy.
Galle.
Singapore.
Penang.
Foochow.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Hankow.
Mauritius.
Saigon.
Batavia.

ROTHSCHILD DEPOSIT AGENCY.
126, George Street.
CHARLES PEARSON, Esq., C.A.—Agent.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Current Deposits—Accounts are kept on which no interest is allowed and no charge made for collecting Bills, Cheques, &c.

Fixed deposits—Are received viz:—
Repayable at 12 months' .....6% per annum.
" at 6 " .....5% per annum.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Notes payable in Hongkong having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership, and makes advances on approved Banking Securities.

Exchange.

The Bank issues drafts on its London Office, and on the London Joint Stock Bank at four months' sight, also on its Branches above; and Agents in Scotland, Ireland, Melbourne, Sydney, and Towns in Australia, New Zealand, &c., and grants Circular Notes for the use of travellers negotiable in all Towns of importance throughout the world.

Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above mentioned places are purchased or remitted for collection.

Further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the office, or on application by letter to the Manager.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Manager.*

2, Queen's Road, 24th July, 1867

THE *DAILY PRESS* ISSUE OF THE STRAITS TIMES EXTRA.

MR. JOHN S. MORPHEY, of the Receiving Ship *Emily Jane*, has been appointed agent for Shanghai and the Northern ports for the above paper, to whom all persons will please apply.

Daily Press Office, Hongkong, Feb. 22nd, 1868

PERMANENT PHOTOGRAPHY.

NEW PROCESS.

FLOYD & Co. have much pleasure in stating that they are now prepared to Supply their Patrons with a first-class Card Portrait that is Permanent, unsurpassed for quality and price by any Photographer in China.

An inspection will confirm this announcement. Terms, $8 per Dozen.

FLOYD & Co.

1m 718 Hongkong, 14th April, 1868.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—GEORGE J. HELLIER, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—GEORGE F. HEMIN, Esq.
N. R. Foster, Jr., Esq. | James B. Taylor, Esq.
Sel. D. Sassoon, Esq. | A. Jecar, Esq.
William Lemain, Esq. | James F. Duncanson, Esq
Julius Mosle, Esq.

Managers:—

Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 6 months 2 per cent. per annum.
" 9 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
Wardley House, No. 1, Queen's Road.

tf 1082. Hongkong, 2nd March, 1868.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the year ending on 31st December last, at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, say $7.50 per paid-up Share of $125, and $1.50 per Share which 20% have been paid, is payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, Wardley House, Queen's Road, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Court of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.

tf 313 Hongkong, 14th February, 1868.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fee on the transfer of Shares in the Corporation will henceforth be *One Dollar* for each Certificate issued, instead of *Twenty-Five Cents* upon each individual Share as formerly.

VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.

tf 497 Hongkong, 12th March, 1868.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to take Notice that the Fourth Call of Two Hundred Dollars is made in two Instalments of One Hundred Dollars each per share: First of which will fall due on the 15th of March, and the Second on the 30th of April next, and will be payable at the office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. *Council Hand*, Hongkong, where receipts for the payment thereof will be granted by the Manager.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per centum per annum will be charged after the above dates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. B. ENDICOTT,
Secretary.

tf 178 Hongkong, 27th January, 1868.

HONGKONG LIGHTERING AND STORAGE COMPANY.

THE above Company are now prepared to LAND or SHIP CARGO in First-class Boats, and to take the entire discharge of ships, by contract. Also, to store Goods in First-class Granite Godowns, at moderate rates.

J. S. HOOK, SON & Co.,
Managers.

tf 2950 Hongkong, 18th December, 1867.

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS of Certificates of Shares in the SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, are requested to send them to the Agents of the Company, to be replaced by Receipts representing the amount of the old shares, and Fifty per cent. added, pending the issue of New Share Certificates.

ROWLEY MILLER,
Secretary and Auditor.

tf 420 Shanghai, 24th February, 1868.

KELING COAL COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Steamers and Vessels with the best FORMOSA COAL at current rates, or to deliver the same under contract at any port in China. The company having always a large quantity in store, vessels will not be subjected to any unnecessary delay.

DODD & Co.,
Agents.

tf 281 Keling, 9th January, 1868.

NOTICE.

RENTS AND ACCOUNTS COLLECTED with despatch, and DISTRAINT WARRANTS FOR RENT issued and executed.

SECURITY IS REQUIRED.

THOS. W. HARRINGTON,
53 Wyndham Street.

tf 338 Hongkong, 18th February, 1868.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of the Undersigned has been REMOVED to No. 15, *Praya Central*, opposite Messrs. D. LAPRAIK & Co.'s STEAMER WHARF.

tf 6661 CARLOWITZ & Co.

NOTICE.

THE Office of the Agency of P. M. S. S. COMPANY is REMOVED to *Praya West*, next door below HARBOUR MASTER'S Office.

GEO. F. BOWMAN,
Agent.

tf 2404 Hongkong, 29th October, 1867.

MR. JOHN CLARK, ARCHITECT and Civil Engineer. (Member, Institute of Civil Engineers, London, and Fellow, Royal Institute of British Architects). Offices, 3 *Alexandra Terrace*, Hongkong.

3m 572 Hongkong, 24th March, 1868.

PORTRAITS.

MR. J. THOMSON is prepared to take PORTRAITS, VIEWS, and other PHOTOGRAPHS.—Rooms, Commercial Bank Buildings, *Queen's Road.*

tf 836 Hongkong, 16th March, 1868.

WM. DOLAN,
SAIL MAKER, &C.,
Duddell Street,
Opposite the French Consulate.

tf 631 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1868.

WILLIAM HOBSON & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHIP BROKING, and AUCTIONEERS,
Osaka and Hiogo, Japan.

tf 90 11th January, 1868.

THE TOURISTS' GUIDE—POCKET FORM.
REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, object of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

Daily Press Office.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

"HOTEL D'EUROPE."

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the "HOTEL D'EUROPE."

THIS DAY,

the 23rd April, 1868, at Noon,

The whole of the FURNITURE and EFFECTS belonging thereto (including a large and valuable assortment of NEW STORES,) namely:—

Handsome PIER, GLASSES, CHANDELIERS, Dining TABLES, Dinner WAGGONS, WHATNOTS, COUCHES, EASY CHAIRS, PLATED WARE, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, Marble-Top TABLES, LAMPS, Brussels CARPETS, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, Window CURTAINS, CUTLERY, CHAIRS, CORNICES and [illegible] IRONS, CLOCKS, Table CLOTHS, Dinner NAPKINS, VASES, PUNKAHS, FOOTSTOOLS, Hat and Umbrella STANDS, &c., &c., &c.

WARDROBES, Toilet TABLES, Iron and Wooden BEDSTEADS, French BEDSTEADS, Spring and Hair MATTRESSES, Feather BEDS and PILLOWS, SHEETS, COUNTERPANES, WASHSTANDS, COUCHES, CHAIRS, Toilet MIRRORS, Mosquito CURTAINS, Chamber STANDS, Shanghai BATHS, &c., &c., &c.

Preserved FRUITS, LIQUEURS, BRANDY, WINES, VICHY WATER, &c., &c., &c.

One Handsome PIANO, in Excellent repair.

One Large Iron Pressure SAFE.

One Bolting MACHINE.

And a large Assortment of ARTICLES of FURNITURE, quite new.

Catalogues containing full particulars are issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description to be at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

784 Hongkong, 15th April, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the Godowns of Messrs. JOHN BURD & Co. on

SATURDAY,

the 25th April, 1868, at 11 o'clock A.M.—

60 HIS in triangle,	2 cases, each 50 pieces 60 reed WHITE SHIRTINGS.

ex Palmas.

Damaged by Sea Water.

Also,

4 S F D in heart,	12 Bales, each 80 pieces AMERICAN DRILLS.
4 L S F R in heart,	10 Cases, each 50 pieces FANCY CHINTZ, Assorted Colours.

30 One-Pounder IRON GUNS.
50 Two-Pounder do.
30 Three-Pounder do.
20 Four-Pounder do.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

H. KLEB,
Auctioneer.

764 Hongkong, 20th April, 1868.

BOWRA & Co.

HAVE received instructions from C. H. ANDREWS, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, *Upper Mosque Terrace*, on

MONDAY,

the 27th April, 1868, at Noon.—

The whole of his Elegant HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Drawing Room, and Bed Room SUITES, Tete-a-Tete COUCHES, Easy CHAIRS, SOFAS in Green Damask, Marble-Top TABLES, CHANDELIERS, Pier GLASSES, &c.

A Magnificent PIANO, by Hall, of New York, (One of the best instruments in the Colony).

A Handsome SIDEBOARD, with 6 Bevel Glass, in Mahogany case, with Plate Glass Panel, a very fine and sweet-toned instrument, MUSICAL BOXES, ELECTRO PLATE, GLASS, CROCKERY, Sets China, &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

BOWRA & Co.

HAVE received instructions from W. M. BELL, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, the upper floor of "The Hongkong Dispensary," on

TUESDAY,

the 28th April, 1868, at Noon.—

The whole of his Handsome HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising: Elaborately Carved Marble-top TABLES, CHAIRS, SETTEES, Pier TABLES, WASHSTANDS, Carved COUCHES and CHAIRS in Green Damask, Carved WARDROBES, DAVENPORT, a Miniature PIANOFORTE, very Choice ENGRAVINGS & PHOTOGRAPHS, valuable collection of BOOKS,

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description to be at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

780 Hongkong, 23rd April, 1868.

FOR SALE.

THE TAVERN known as the "UNION TAVERN," situate in *Queen's Road West*, BAR, FURNITURE, FIXTURES, & STOCK-IN-TRADE. Together with 2 BOWLING ALLEYS contained therein, quite new and in good order.

For further particulars, apply to

JOHN SMITH,
Proprietor, "Union Tavern."

1m 701 Hongkong, 11th April, 1868

53 Wyndham Street.

PROPERTY FOR SALE AT NEW-CHWANG, CHINA.

LOTS No. 2 and No. 3, on the British Concession, lately occupied by Messrs. MAITLAND, BURN & Co., consisting of a large solid brick built tile-roofed Dwelling House, Outhouses, and Compradore Rooms, and three large Godowns, one of which is tile-roofed. The two lots of GROUND, measuring about 800 feet in depth, and about 550 feet in length, are in one compound, with a river frontage.

Also, 2/3 interest in the remaining unsold lots of the British concession.

The lot of Ground lately occupied by Messrs. SCHETTLER & Co., at present rented by the Harbour Master, consisting of Dwelling House, Outhouses, Compradore Rooms, Billiard Room, Stabling, and a small brick built Godown, the compound measuring about 8 mow. Present rental, Tools 320 per year.

Also, adjoining the above, a lot of Ground measuring about 4 mow, with a small Dwelling House, now in the occupation of Mr. HARVEY. Present rental, Tools 60—or a 10 years lease, of which 8 years are unexpired.

Also, some 25 mow of unoccupied land, adjoining the two last named properties.

The whole of these properties will be sold at public auction (unless previously disposed of), at Newchwang, on the 15th July next, at 2 o'clock P.M.

For further particulars apply to JAMES E. BUSH, Esq., at Newchwang, or to the undersigned.

OSCAR BOOTH,
Creditors' Assignee.

Estate MAITLAND, BUSH & Co., *Netechwang.*

4m 377 Shanghai, 15th February, 1868.

JAPAN TIMES OVERLAND MAIL AND *PACIFIC MAIL EXTRA.*

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having been appointed Agents for the undersigned Newspapers, are prepared to receive orders and subscriptions for the same.

The price of the *Overland Mail*, is $12 per Annum; of the *Pacific Mail Extra*, $3 per Annum, to subscribers to the *Overland Mail*, and $6 to non-subscribers. Subscriptions are in all cases payable in advance, and no charge is made for postage.

tf 2810 Hongkong, 4th December, 1867.

Intimations.

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

THE Annual General MEETING of Seatholders will be held in the Vestry on the 30th instant, at 4 P.M., for the election of Trustees, and an Auditor of the Accounts for the ensuing year.

CECIL C. SMITH
Trustee and Hon. Sec. to the Body of Trustees.

164 715 Hongkong, 13th April, 1868.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A Respectable person as an assistant in a Millinery Store. Address A.B.C., *Daily Press* Office.

772 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1868.

WANTED.—A Soda Water Machine in perfect order. Apply to S. J. *Daily Press* Office.

[illegible] April, 1868.

WANTED.—A Situation as Clerk or Bookkeeper, by a European of six years experience in China, and who has also been accustomed to Newspaper Reporting. Address A. B. C., *Daily Press* Office.

604 Hongkong, 30th March, 1868.

EASTLAKE AND WINN,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
Hongkong and Shanghai.

DR. WINN desires to say to his Patients that he has returned from Shanghai.

Office hours from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

tf 745 Hongkong, 17th April, 1868.

FOR SALE.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT carried on successfully for several years by the Undersigned, at Amoy, with goodwill and Stock-in-trade.

For Particulars, apply to

E. OHLMER,
Photographer.

1m 759 Amoy, 15th April, 1868.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

THE above HOTEL is now open, where Families and Gentlemen can find superior accommodation.

Private Rooms for Dinner parties.

Breakfast, from 9 to 10 A.M.
Tiffin, 1 to 2 P.M.
Dinner, 7 P.M.

N.B.—The Public Bar was opened on SATURDAY, the 7th instant.

468 Hongkong, 9th March, 1868.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT WATMORE will assume the duties of Secretary to the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON on the First of April, 1868.

By order of the Directors,
C. D. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

tf 696 Hongkong, 25th March, 1868.

NOTICE

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.

THE Hulk *Celestial*, as she now lies at Aberdeen, in good order, well found, and suitable for a floating store or residence.

For particulars apply to

JNO. S. LAPRAIK,
Secretary.

tf 49 Hongkong, 7th January, 1868.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, HONGKONG.

TRUSTEES—

The Colonial-Secretary.
The Honourable W. KESWICK, Esq.
GEO. HEARD, Esq.
The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, (ex officio).
W. STANLEY ADAMS, M.D., *Resident Surgeon.*
Mr. YEUNG *House Surgeon.*
W. PATERSON, Esq., *Hon. Treasurer.*

TERMS OF ADMISSION—

1st Class (Private Room), per day,	$3.00
2nd " (2 Bedsteads, 1 Room).....	$2.00
3rd " (Public Wards).....	$0.75

These charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendance, but exclusive of Wines or Articles sold in the recognized Dietary Table.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.

(Patients are also admitted on Deposits at the following rates, one day previous to the amount deposited having been expended:

1st Class	$60.
2nd "	40.
3rd "	$30.)

By order,
W. PATERSON,
Treasurer.

tf 21 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1868.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

AS some evil disposed persons in Hongk

Docks.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—$750,000.
IN 1,500 SHARES, OF $500 EACH.

THE COMPANY'S DOCKS, at ABERDEEN and WHAMPOA, are in full working order, and the attention of Shipowners, and Agents is respectfully solicited to the advantages which these Establishments offer for the Docking and Repairing of Vessels.

The following description of the Premises is submitted for the information of the Public—

ABERDEEN DOCKS.

DOCK No. 1.

Built of GRANITE.	
Length	330 feet.
Breadth	80 "
Depth of water at Spring Tides	18½ "
Do. Neap Tides	16 "

NEW DOCK, No. 2.

Built of GRANITE.	
Length	400 feet.
Breadth	90 "
Depth of water at Spring Tides	24½ "
Do. Neap Tides	21½ "

This Dock is now under course of construction.

WHAMPOA DOCKS.

DOCK A.

Built of GRANITE	550 feet.
Length	80 "
Breadth	18 "
Depth of water at Spring Tides	18½ at 17 "
Do. Neap Tides	13½ at 15 "

This can be used either as one or two Docks

DOCK B.

Built of GRANITE.	340 feet.
Length	60 "
Breadth	18 "
Depth of water at Spring Tides	13 "
Do. Neap Tides	11 "

The above are the largest Docks in China, and they are fitted with every appliance in the way of Caissons, powerful Steam Pumps, &c., to ensure safety and despatch in working.

DOCK C.

Built of GRANITE.	260 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides	14 "
Do. Neap Tides	11 "

Fitted with Caissons and Steam Pumps.

DOCK D.

Length	134 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides	26.6 "
Do. Neap Tides	9.6 "

DOCK E.

Length	120 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides	11 "
Do. Neap Tides	8 "

D. and E. are Mud-Docks available for small vessels, at very low rates.

WORKSHOPS.

The Workshops on the Premises, both at Aberdeen and Whampoa, possess every appliance necessary for the Repairs of Ships or Steam Machinery. The Engineers' Shops are supplied with Lathes, Planing, Screwing, Cutting, Punching Machines, &c., &c.—capable of executing work on the largest scale and driven by Steam. The Shipwright's and Blacksmith's Shops are equally well supplied with plant, and the work is entirely carried under the Supervision of experienced Europeans.

Powerful Lifting Shears stand on a Jetty, alongside which vessels can lie in 24 feet water, and take in or out bottom, masts, &c.

BOILEMAKER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Company in addition to executing Repairs are prepared to tender for supplying new Boilers to Steam-ships, for constructing which they have great facilities.

FOUNDRY.

Iron and Brass Castings, either for Ships or general purposes, are executed with the utmost despatch.

STORES.

The Company's Stores will (when required) supply at moderate rates all the necessaries for Shipowners, such as Paint, Copper, Canvas, &c.

STEAM TUG.

The Company's powerful Steam TUG *Fame*, (110 Horse-power nominal) is always in readiness to Tow sailing vessels from Hongkong to the Dock *free of charge*, and will take them back or to Sea at reduced Rates.

For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company, *4 Pedder Street, Hongkong.*

JOHN S. LAPRAIK, *Secretary.*

N.B.—The Consignees or Master of any Vessel lately arrived, to complain of the work done in the Docks, or in any way respecting the Dock arrangements, should address the Secretary on the subject, whose their complaints will receive the immediate attention of the Directors of the Company.

1 2295 Hongkong, 13th October, 1866.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENT at the above Port afford every facility for Repairing and Sparring Vessels, Cleaning and Painting Iron Ships, and Repairs and Refit of

STEAM MACHINERY AND BOILERS.

Their large GRAVITE DOCK is 307 feet in length, fitted with a Caisson Gate, and with a Centrifugal steam-pump of great power, enabling despatch in all states of the tides. At average spring tides this Dock can receive vessels drawing 16 to 17 feet, and during the Autumn and Winter Months, 18 feet. Their two smaller Docks, also built of Granite, can receive vessels drawing 12 to 13 feet.

The Premises comprise a large SMITHY and BOILER SHOP, CARPENTERS and HOUSE-BUILDERS' SHOPS. An

ENGINEERS' WORKSHOP,

fitted with Lathes and other Tools driven by steam.

AN IRON FOUNDRY

for castings up to 5 Tons weight, and a BRASS FOUNDRY.

The different departments are superintended by experienced Europeans, viz.—ENGINEERS, BLACKSMITH, and SHIPWRIGHTS.

The Company keep on hand Copper and Metal Sheathing, Spars, Timber, Plates for Iron Vessels, and all material for Dockyard use.

A DRY GODOWN for reception of stores of vessels requiring to Discharge them.

Good Quarters for Officers of ships under repair in the Dock.

1 2363 Amoy, 16th December, 1867.

DANES ISLAND DOCKS, WHAMPOA.

CONDUCTED BY
GOW & Co.

ONE Dock, 240 feet long, can take in Vessels drawing 11 feet, at Spring Tides.

One Dock, 160 feet long, can take in Vessels drawing 11 feet at Spring Tides.

These are Houses at both Docks for the accommodation of Captains and Crews of Vessels.

All kinds of Ship and Blacksmith's Workdone.

The Large Dock is propelled out by an Engine.

The Proprietors beg to notify the Merchants, Ship Owners, and Captains, that their charges for Docking are lower than any in China.

No Commission charged upon any Metal or Stores supplied by the Ship.

Apply to

JOHN GIACH & Co.,
Hongkong; or to
ALEXR. MORRISON,
Manager, Whampoa.

1 Hongkong, 4th September, 1863.

FOOCHOW GRANITE FLOORED DOCK.

THE above DOCK has been in full working order for the last eight teen months, length 300 feet, width at bottom 40 feet, depth of water on the Sill, Springs 19 feet, Neaps 14 feet.

The Dock is ordinary tides runs dry to the Blocks, and is pumped out by steam. The charges are as follows: The day of entrance, are two following days. One Mexican Dollar per ton register will be charged; beyond that period each day 10 cents per register ton.

LABOR,—European Foreman per day	$5.00	
Canton " "	1.25	
Canton Carpenter " "	.75	
Foochow " "	.45	

For further particulars as to the price of Copper, &c., &c., &c., apply to

T. D. T. TILLMANS, Esq., Messrs. DE SILVER & Co., Hongkong.

Messrs. ADAMS, Esq., Messrs. NICHOLSON & Boyd, Shanghai.

Or to the Undersigned.

In connection with the above is the powerful Twin Screw Tug, *Woosung*. Vessels requiring the service of this Tug, either from Matsu where a splendid anchorage will be found during the S. W. Monsoon or from the White Dogs, can obtain them at moderate rates, on application to

JOHN C. SKEY, *Manager.*

Pagoda Anchorage, River Min.

No percentage charged upon the labor, but a charge of 10 per cent will be made on all materials supplied otherwise than by the Dock.

UNDER DISPATCH.

For Shanghai.—Per *Malacca* To-morrow, the 24th instant, at Noon.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1868.

NOW READY.

THE Edition for 1868 is now ready for Delivery.

Agents for Shanghai and the Out-ports, Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

The Daily Press Office.

MR. W. H. BELL will in future collect all subscriptions to the *Daily Press* and *Overland Trade Report*, all BUSINESS relating thereto having been transferred to him.

A. P. SINNETT.

Daily Press Office, 13th March, 1868.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Wednesday morning at 10.30, and the last messengers left the office at 10.55.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 23RD, 1868.

IT is a shock, that cannot be denied,—a shock to the imagination to learn that the Mikado of Japan shaves off his eyebrows and paints another pair half an inch higher up on his forehead. The Japanese Government is giving evidence of so much good feeling towards Europeans, that one likes to think as highly of it as possible, but this arrangement with the Mikado's eyebrows, is a painful outrage upon one's feelings. Very few persons, we imagine, could read the allusion to this peculiarity of the Japanese Emperor's toilette, in the narrative of Sir H. PARKES' interview, without an impression, for the moment at all events, that a man who could shave off his eyebrows must be a savage. Such a custom seems nearly analagous to wood, tatooing, or a ring through the nose. A man may do a great many things which are not strictly defensible in themselves, without losing general respect as a civilised being. He may hold slaves, he may fight bull-dogs, he may swindle a railway company, he may keep a harem like Brigham Young, or he might marry a port and a starboard wife like the Emperor of China, according to a story we reprinted the other day, and nevertheless if he wore a coat and trousers, and only used a razor below the nose, he would be looked upon as a civilised being. But,—so strong is the force of habit,—that very few persons would accord the honors of civilisation to a man who wore neither garments of an abnormal length, or shaved his eyebrows like the Mikado. The intellectual faculties of a European are not centred in his eyebrows. If BENJAMIN DISRAELI were caught napping during a speech from Mr. ATWOOD say, by some Delilah of the opposition, and shorn of those appendages, he would not be less able than before to direct the conservative party. But if a man shaves off his eyebrows voluntarily, and because it is the etiquette of his countrymen to do so,—what is he then? The echo of British prejudice promptly replies, "a savage."

When it is plainly put before the mind as an abstract proposition, it will be generally admitted that Western customs of the intellectual world are not so near the perfection of reason as to make any divergence from them, in the nature of things absurd. If ADAM had been presented with a razor, and requested to make use of it on his own person, it is entirely impossible to say where he would have begun a clearing. It is just as likely that he would have taken off the eyebrows as anything else. Then, in reference to costume, ask any sculptor what he thinks of coats and trousers in the abstract! Moreover, the eccentricities of individual fancy which are tolerated within the pale of church, so to speak, are almost infinite; but though it would be excessively difficult to frame any sentence which would be a comprehensive definition of all costumes, the European would never have a moment's doubt as to whether or not any particular suit of clothes brought under discussion was civilised or not. It is the same with clothes, in fact, as with dogs. They differ in the most amazing ways, and to define a dog, except by the help of anatomical technicities, which would be entirely meaningless to the unscientific world, would be almost impossible. And yet, with none of the infinitely various specimens that might be produced, from the miniature "dawg" in the pocket of a London rough, to the shaggy monster of St. Bernard,—from a dyspeptic King Charles to a lean greyhound, would it be doubted for a moment whether or not they were dogs. A coat which would once have satisfied the fastidious taste of the Prince Regent, would be ridiculed now by an alderman; a lady's ball dress of the present season would have been scoffed at contemptuously in the late era of crinoline; but all of these, and far more wonderful inventions,—false hair, and other falsities more degrading still,—would be acknowledged by the Western mind as compatible, in spite of their individual absurdities, with *habeas corpus*, the *Times* newspaper, croquet, and the advancement of science. Let us once get fairly outside the elastic boundaries of European habit, and there is no solution for material dissent. Perhaps it may be an unconscious instinct to this effect which leads the European communities of remote colonies like this place, or the West Indies, to cast a still more abject obedience to the etiquette of costume than is required at the real headquarters of civilisation.

We do not pretend to justify this bigotry in matters of costume and personal decoration which characterises our countrymen, and indeed men of all nationality, as a rule, in the Western world. There is no doubt a good deal of entirely worthless prejudice mixed up with the feeling. As the *Saturday Review* said lately, in reference to English prejudices about hippophagy, and food in general, the average Englishman looks upon people who are disgusted at the idea of eating mushrooms as fools, and on all who eat any other fungus as themselves, disgusting. So with clothes, it has been established, by the result of concomitant causes, that people shall dress themselves, cut their hair and decorate themselves within certain limits of variety. A girl who would object on principle to wear a ring in her ear would be looked upon as a fool, but if she wore one in her nose she would be considered disgusting. Whatever will be saved from the scorn of his fellows before all things, it is necessary that he should swim with the stream. There is this much however to be said after all, and in justification of the popular creed as applied to the particular matter in hand. There is never any sufficient reason why a man should swim against the stream in such comparatively trifling affairs as the fashion of his dress. It would be a sign of extreme foolishness on the part of any one, a European to begin with, who should do anything outrageously at variance with the prevailing customs of the toilette, and step by step, as men of other nationality give in their adhesion to European civilisation, they would do wisely in adopting European customs in minor details of dress, and so forth. Our customs in such matters may not be absolutely best. Probably there are no customs possible which can be called absolutely best, but any nation who wanted to adopt our laws, literature, and science, would probably find it necessary in the long run to adopt our tailor as well.

Police Intelligence, April 22nd.

BEFORE R. W. GOODLAKE, ESQ.

TWO OF A TRADE NEVER AGREE.

Two chair-coolies, named Hang tin-qui and Wong-foon, came into Court, the former standing in the dock charged with assault. The complainant seemed intent on making out a great case, he went into minute details of the injuries he had received at the hands of the opposition chair-coolie. A witness also came forward and stated that the assault was consequent on the complainant and defendant struggling for a fare. However, this evidence was strongly at variance with the evidence of Indian constable No. 263, who stated that when he came on the scene of action the defendant was resting.

Goodlake observed that it was pretty evident that complainant's witness had cooked his story up. It was doubtless true that the complainant had been struck on the head by defendant, but there was no evidence to show that the prisoner did it. It was one of those cases where a man having been struck, gives the first man in the crowd he can take hold of into custody. Prisoner was discharged.

ASSAULT.

A respectable-looking Chinaman, named Yeung-yeung, was charged with assaulting a decently dressing female, who appeared in the name of Leong-a-fee.

Complainant stated she lived in an upper floor in Gilman-street. On the 20th inst., about four o'clock, the defendant came to her house for rent; the rent was not due, and she told him so, but he was rude and slapped her face.

Defendant said the rent was due, and produced his book to prove it, but the complainant also handed His Worship a small memorandum of account, in which the receipt for the last payment of rent was shown.

Mr. Goodlake said that the rent was not due on evidence, and even if it were, that was no excuse for the defendant's assault, he would have to pay the mulct $10 amends.

MAD WITH PASSION.

Augustine D. Louis, a servant, in Mosque street, described as a native of Macao, was charged with wilfully damaging a street chair. Kwongsi-qua said, he was a chair-coolie (No. 4481), about three days ago the 6th instant, he found his chair broken to bits in Rhemedio street, he was not present when the chair was broken, nor did he know the prisoner; he was sure he was not present when the chair was broken.

Sub-prefect, the last witness's mate, said he saw the broken chair, but was not present at the time it was being broken; he did not know the prisoner.

Sub-Lieut. arrested the prisoner in the act of breaking the chair; when arrested the prisoner's face was bleeding.

Mr. Goodlake said it was fortunate that he himself was a witness of the affair. He saw the first witness near the chair while the prisoner who was perfectly mad with passion, was literally breaking the chair into pieces. If there was not something wrong in the case, the first witness would not have greatly feared that he did not see the chair broken. It was very evident that the two coolies belonging to the chair had assaulted the prisoner, and had afterwards run away when they saw the mad state into which the prisoner got. He would discharge the prisoner, and the coolies must suffer for the damage done to their chair for giving false evidence.

Armies of Reserve.

(From the "Times.")

It is unsatisfactory to find that additions of million after million to the ranks of the Army have the desired effect so apparently as to induce made as over to the demands of the country. The fact, however, probably of a fruitful explanation. Not only, as we yesterday observed, the cost of collisions has notably increased, but the scale of European armaments has increased also. It was here now only what it was supposed to be when we first began to talk of measures for our national security, the nation might be considered perfectly secure. The measures adopted have produced their first, but scarcely hoped for tributary, the Army required for our purpose then was required twenty years ago. It sounds disheartening to say at the present moment that after all our expenditure we could hardly put 40,000 troops in the field to repel an invader, but the fact is that in 1848 we could not have brought together so much as a fourth part of that number. At the outside we had but some 12,000 or 15,000 troops of the Line in their islands, and this force was not supported by any kind of Reserve. We had no Militia, no Volunteers, no Field Artillery, no Field Fortifications, no Reserve Field batteries. At the present time we have some 40,000 Regulars, 100,000 Militia, and 150,000 Volunteers, with an artillery of unusual strength. This augmentation, luminous in itself, represents the true return for our outlay. If the results are still insufficient that, it must in candour be admitted, is but not so much to any mismanagement of our resources as to the novel exigencies of the age. It is fair also to observe that the alarm which was raised twenty years since has been completely justified by events. There were not wanting men to argue that war was an obsolete piece of barbarism, and that nothing but promiscuous and disgraceful panic could suggest preparation against its recurrence. We have now seen that war and its dangers are by no means things of the past. On the contrary, the armaments of Europe were never on a more formidable scale, nor were the apprehensions of war ever more lively or absorbing. We have been left behind in our preparations. When we began there war was thought a matter to be settled by Armies of 50,000 men in a dozen successive campaigns. It is now a matter of days, and Armies are reckoned by the hundred thousand at least.

However, it is plain that we can never keep our Estimates abreast of such calculations as these; indeed, charmous as are the Vanishing Acquisitions of Europe, there is may be an unconscious instinct to this effect which leads the European communities of remote colonies like this place, or the West Indies, to exact a still more abject obedience to the etiquette of costume than is required at the real headquarters of civilisation.

We do not pretend to justify this bigotry in matters of costume and personal decoration which characterises our countrymen, and indeed men of all nationality, as a rule, in the Western world. There is no doubt a good deal of entirely worthless prejudice mixed up with the feeling. As the *Saturday Review* said lately, in reference to English prejudices about hippophagy, and food in general, the average Englishman looks upon people who are disgusted at the idea of eating mushrooms as fools, and on all who eat any other fungus as themselves, disgusting. So with clothes, it has been established, by the result of concomitant causes, that people shall dress themselves, cut their hair and decorate themselves within certain limits of variety. A girl who would object on principle to wear a ring in her ear would be looked upon as a fool, but if she wore one in her nose she would be considered disgusting. Whatever will be saved from the scorn of his fellows before all things, it is necessary that he should swim with the stream. There is this much however to be said after all, and in justification of the popular creed as applied to the particular matter in hand. There is never any sufficient reason why a man should swim against the stream in such comparatively trifling affairs as the fashion of his dress. It would be a sign of extreme foolishness on the part of any one, a European to begin with, who should do anything outrageously at variance with the prevailing customs of the toilette, and step by step, as men of other nationality give in their adhesion to European civilisation, they would do wisely in adopting European customs in minor details of dress, and so forth. Our customs in such matters may not be absolutely best. Probably there are no customs possible which can be called absolutely best, but any nation who wanted to adopt our laws, literature, and science, would probably find it necessary in the long run to adopt our tailor as well.

Indian Exploration.

(From the "Times" Calcutta Correspondent.)

In Lord Canning's time a scientific expedition was fitted out for Lhasa and Great Thibet, but it never started, owing to the unwillingness of our representative in Pekin to ask for a special safeguard from the Emperor. Since that time the Government of India has steadily discouraged exploration beyond the border by English officers. Adolphe Schlagintweith's fate and Mr. Eden's disgrace have been insuperable arguments, which Mr. Johnson's successful raid to Khotan has not removed. Our survey officers especially have felt the prohibition, which shuts them out even of Nepaul, just at the time when they are prepared to unite the results of the Indian with those of the Russian surveys. Now that the Nile problem has been almost solved, and by Indian officers, there is no part of the world which demands investigation so much as its highest level tracts, which the Brahmaputra and its northern affluents drain. Determined not to be foiled, Captain Montgomerie, R.E., published a plan in 1861 for training and employing natives as explorers. As he then happened to be engaged on that survey of Cashmere, he left Lhasa on the 21st of April, 1865, but found it as difficult to get out of Tibet as he had experienced it to be to get into the country. His secret was discovered by two Mahomedans from Cashmere, but faithfully kept, they assisted him with a loan on the security of his watch. He returned to Gartokh, north east of Simla, after 18 months' absence. Thence his brother continued his route survey. With considerable ingenuity Captain Montgomerie converted the Buddhist "mani-chakka," or prayer wheel, into an instrument which contained a compass and field notes, while the Pundit corrected any error in counting his paces by the aid of the rosary, which at the same time kept off intruders, foreignod Buddhist will address another while so engaged. For latitude observations the Pundit managed to carry quicksilver in the wooden bowl worn by all Bhoteas at the waist. With the aid of a bull's-eye lantern he was able to read the sextant at night, till one of the Indian monks admired the lantern, Captain Montgomerie has now reported the results of his tests of the Pundit's observations, and pronounces the Pundit "a most excellent and trustworthy observer." All will agree that "the Pundit has performed a feat of which a native of Hindostan, or any other country, may well be proud."

His results are:—A great number of meridian altitudes of the sun and stars, taken for latitude at 21 different points, including observations at Lhasa, Tesheelumbo, and other important places; an elaborate route survey of 1,200 miles from Khatmandu to Tadum, and Lhasa to Gartokh, fixing the course of the Brahmaputra from its source near Mount Kailas to the point where it is joined by the Tsanpo river; and determination of the heights of 23 points by observation of the temperature of the boiling water. Of the more popular information collected I have given a few samples, and would only add his description of the "Whalam" or "Jong-lam," the great Thibetan road, a level track of 800 miles, from Lhasa north of Assam, to Gartokh, north-east of Simla, leaving Gartokh, at the Mansarowar Lake, on the Indus, it crosses the Kailas range at a great height; descends to 16,000 feet in the upper basin of the Sutlej; creeps along these lakes the Rakas Tal, Manapam, and another; rises gently to the water-shed between the Sutlej and Brahmaputra at the Mariamula pass; follows close to the north of the chief source of the Brahmaputra, in sight of the mighty glacier which gave rise to the river; follows its left bank to Tadum, just before which it crosses a tributary as great as the main stream; 80 miles east of this descends the valley of the Rara Sangpo river, crosses high hills, and again reaches the Brahmaputra, 180 miles below Tadum; passes to the right of Lhasa, near Jangladze, goes over hills to Shigatze, a place of 11,800 feet above the sea; runs south till it ascends the Pennanangla river; crosses the Kharola pass, 17,000 feet high; descends to the Yamdo lake, which has greatly feared the Lhasa and skirts the Yamdokho lake; simply rises to the Khambula pass; again meets the Brahmaputra, now only 11,400 feet above the sea, leaves it after a stage for its tributary, the river of Lhasa, which city it reaches in three stages more. This takes away our breath, but the road is an easy track, marked off by cairns, and go running by natural slopes that a horseman, mounted, never dismounts between Gartokh and Lhasa, except to cross rivers. Nor need he suffer hardship. There are 22 taptuns, or staying-places, at distances of from 20 to 70 miles, with houses where from 150 to 200 men at a time may be accommodated, and where horses and food are kept for travellers. These official messengers are wonderful fellows, and it is difficult to understand why they should go not such a pace. They go continually, stopping neither night nor day except to eat and change horses, and after an 80 miles' ride are haggard and worn, with cracked faces, bloodshot eyes, and "their bodies eaten by lice into large rays." For to make an effect they shift not, nor take off their clothes, they are sealed over the breast, and none may break the seal save him to whom the messenger is sent. These special messengers had much prepared and horses ready saddled, while the glorious starlight of the elevated regions of Thibet always helps them at night. In different portions of the trail two mounted men accompanied the courier. On urgent occasions courier will pass over the 800 miles I have described in two or three days less than 20 days, the number of stages he has to make, but of them are long and tedious. Ordinary letters have a feather attached to them, and take 30 days from Lhasa to Gartokh, being passed on from village to village, the feather trunk road from Gartokh to Peshawar is more than twice this distance and is bridged throughout, but I should be sorry to say what it has cost in construction and annual maintenance in repairs. I have often met the Viceroy's Overland Express in the jungles of native States, troopers with the letter-bags full speed, and meeting a ready-saddled horse every six miles. This communication need to be kept up between Calcutta or Simla and Bombay, by Agra and Khandwa or Mhow, as rapid as if the railway had been completed throughout. But no one man rode more than 50 miles, and the road crossed only the low Vindhyan and Aravoom. The Royal Geographical Society will, doubtless hear in mind of our Pundit, who well deserves the name given to him, in the absence of any other, of the Pundit of India. Submitting to an equal sample of lies and disguise, he has yet accomplished much more for science, for he could dare to take observations. He is likely soon to repeat this service, for which the scientific world is greatly indebted to Captain Montgomerie.

A Glance at the Mint.

The following article relates to the Mint of London, (not Hongkong) and is from the *Times*:—

At one time there were several Mints existing—those, for instance, at London, at Chester, at Winchester, and at York. That at Southwark was continued in operation later than any, but was at last removed, and the Mint in the Borough, soon so famous for its production of money, is now a villainous neighbourhood, only noticeable for the certainty with which persons possessing it are robbed there. All the Mints throughout the country were concentrated in one central office in the Tower, and there the works were carried on till about 1810, when the present Royal Mint was built, on the site of a Cistercian monastery, which had been suppressed in the reign of Henry VIII. Few persons who have seen the modest-looking exterior of this building, will be inclined to credit the statement that nearly a quarter of a million of money was spent on its erection, though such is said to be the fact. At all events the New Mint since 1806 has been the sole coining centre for the British Empire, where not only all the coins from farthings to pounds are struck, but where all commemorative medals, all medals for the army and navy, all good medals for the Board of Trade, all Victoria crosses, and all medal decorations of any kind granted by the Government, are made and issued.

There is a popular notion that any one taking gold, silver, or copper to the Mint can have it at once made into an equal weight of pounds, shillings, or pence, and this at one time was the fact. But it is not so now, except with respect to gold. Time was when silver plate and bars of copper, gold ornaments and gold trinkets used to be left for coinage. Now, however, the practice has sunk into desuetude, for the Mint is not bound to return coin for bullion in less than twenty days, and not now bound to take private consignments of silver or copper at all. People find it much more advantageous to dispose of their metals through the ordinary metal and bullion agent, who pays on the spot, and from these again the bullion agents of the Mint buy, according as silver or copper is needed. The Act of the Mint still binds them to take gold from any who bring it to them to coin, though, as a rule, these transactions are done through the Bank of England, which, of course has to buy gold in ingots, dust, bars, or foreign coin, and which either sends it to the Mint for its own purposes, or sells it to the Mint as it may be wanted. As a fact, however, any one taking gold to the Mint can have it made into sovereigns, and the country bears the whole expense of the coinage. The very last private application which was made to the Mint came from Mr. Peabody, who sent about £10,000 of old gold of all kinds to be made into sovereigns. This was the only application of the kind that has been made for years past. It is a singular fact that, for the first time in the history of the Mint, not a single sovereign was struck there during the whole of last year, nor has one yet been struck there during this. During nearly fifteen months, in fact, not a pound sterling in gold has been added to the currency of the kingdom. It was thought after the panic of 1847 that the Mint would have to coin more money; but the very reverse has been the case. The Mint itself is suffering from the depression which has for a time overtaken all trades and occupations. The demand there now is not for pounds, but for shillings and sixpences, and even at the manufacture of these the men are only working half-time, and as little more than half-wages.

Before proceeding to describe how the money itself is manufactured, it may not be out of place to say a few words as to how sovereigns disappear, and how coins are popular or disappear for years. The guinea and the half-crown were always popular; the five-shilling piece the florin, and the fourpenny piece never always popular. The gold coin which first coined in Hanoverian times, and derived its name from the Guinea Company, which used sometimes to stamp on it the elephant, as symbolical of its African origin. The guinea was so popular that its successor, the sovereign, was for a long time looked on with dislike. It may surprise the reader to hear that the sovereign is not a popular coin, even now, with disfavour, but the records of the Mint show that the public are as fastidious in their coins as in their food, and there are some wheels are regarded with such dislike that the public will not take them till they see they can get no others. In this way the coinage of guineas was stopped and the sovereign forced upon the public, who have now taken to it very kindly indeed. But this has not been the case with either the five-shilling or fourpenny pieces. The former were old institutions of long standing and which a generation ago, even in the simplest rural transactions, refused to receive them. But they were driven out of circulation by the bankers who sent to the Mint for silver, and bankers who sent to their banks for silver, both of whom so constantly stipulated against taking five-shilling pieces that they remained on the hands of the Mint. At about £2,000 worth of these coins are made every year to go to the Falkland Islands. There the settlers, English, Germans, Swedes, and Americans, assemble to pass the winter in harbour, and among them the only accepted currency is the English five-shilling piece. For them, therefore, it is manufactured, and to the Falkland Islands it is sent. This noble coin therefore—by far the handsomest in our currency, and well known throughout the country, and will soon become as much a thing of the past as guineas. The fourpenny piece, which was introduced for the first time in 1836, has always been an unpopular coin, and its coinage has been discontinued, and for the last twelve years not one has been struck. The favorite half-crown, too, has gone the same way, though not without a struggle. A strong feeling on the part of bankers and employers, who took a great aversion to the form. But it was useless coining two-shilling pieces and twenty-four-shilling pieces at the same time, and the latter have been discontinued, and now only florins, shillings, sixpences, and threepenny pieces are struck. The florin shillings, the sixpenny pieces and threepenny shillings have all nearly disappeared from circulation, not only because they come into the Mint to be melted and coined, but because, in a more modern guise, but because from their scarcity there is a belief or kind of general notion that a sort of "luck" attaches to them, and they are kept so to an extent that has made good impressions very scarce indeed, and when they do appear the cleanness and brightness of their outline shows at once how little they have been in circulation. A curious illustration of this may be found even so recently as in the history of florins. The first issue of them were made in the year 1849, and they were to be omitted from their circumference. A sort of protest was raised against this coinage, which at once received the name of "Godless florin." Public bodies, and men thus directed to them, they were kept as specimens, and though 750,000 were issued, hardly any are in circulation, and none are returned to the Mint.

The amount of damage sustained by spurious coinage is very small. There are only a very few coiners or "smashers" in London, and as they have to make everything by hand—that is to say, to cast each piece separately in plaster moulds and afterwards electrotype it—the business is very slow, and is attended with great risk. The "smashers" are generally the florin and the shilling. "Smashers" never make money to pass themselves. They make it and sell it in dozens to a "middleman," who undertakes the task of palming it off on the unwary, and the price of these counterfeits is in exact proportion to the risk incurred in passing them. Thus, counterfeit florins are sold at cost class cost 4 shillings a dozen, and the best class of 5 shillings for a dozen, and these coins, unless minutely examined, would be taken for sterling by any one; and the best class of shillings are sold for as low as 2 shillings a dozen, and common florins for 3s. a dozen. The "smashers" are a peculiar set of rogues, the number of whom has not been increased or diminished for the last fifty years.

Those who have now and then to pay in sovereigns at the Bank of England know how difficult it is to get more light sovereigns are injected—that is to say, not returned, but cut into two or three pieces, 5d., 6d., or 8d., according to the defaulting of the piece, being charged for the trouble of the operation. The popular impression is that these cut sovereigns go back to the Mint to be remelted and recoined. But there are a vast number of traders in England who require standard gold for all sorts of purposes, and these regularly go to the Bank to buy these cut sovereigns. The persons in chief request for these are so much gold at once as to require an ingot of gold, which weighs from 240 to 300 ounces, and if they did they have seldom the means necessary to melt it. But they can buy the cut sovereigns for the ounce or pennyweight, and though as coins they may have been light, yet as metal they are known to be pure. In this manner, between the gilding and porcelain trades, an immense amount of gold is annually absorbed. The porcelain trade alone takes nearly £30,000 worth of gold a year, and between gilding and porcelain the annual consumption of England and France is estimated at not less than 40,000 ounces, which is lost to currency for ever.

The Loaves and Fishes.

(From the "Times.")

Among the Curiosities of History it is remembered how it suddenly occurred to a Swiss exile, passing before the Hôtel de la Marine of Finance at Paris, that he should one day be helped within it as Finance Minister of France. It was apparently the wildest dream in the world. M. Clavière was not even a Frenchman, he was a mere man of letters, who had tried many things and failed in most of them. He had attempted to plant a swiss colony in Ireland and was unsuccessful, like other would-be Irish colonists. But better days were in store for him. He became "a gentleman of the Press." Patriotic journals recognized this Genevese Hitchcock. He is even said to have been a co-adjutor of Condorcet in establishing the *Moniteur*. And at length his dream was fulfilled. The time came when French money was carried inside down, the old landmarks were effaced, and M. Clavière became for a season the Minister of Finance. He had laughed at his inspiration when it visited him long years before, but the omen proved true,—the Hôtel des Finances knew him as its master.

It is a question of interesting speculation how often Mr. Disraeli has prefigured the position he now fills. How many a time must he have dreamt of wielding power, of selecting Cabinet Ministers, of directing a policy! That his time has come has over and over again conceived such a series of events as the last few days have brought about we know for certain. He has pictured in his most brilliant novels the amusing, the reckonings, the jealousies, the ambition which find vent in a political crisis. Amid the busy negotiations, the cross-purposes, and the distractions of the expiring week, Mr. Disraeli must have experienced the feeling which at some time or other has been shared by most of us, of having lived through the same events before. He has told us all of it in *Coningsby* and in *Sibyl*. We all of us remember the little man keen after the Under-Secretaryship of the Board of Control, who was snubbed by the Peer eager to get the Buckhounds, who was, in his turn, snubbed by the still greater personage who thought that if ever he were duly rewarded he must be in the Cabinet. Mr. Tadpole and Mr. Taper going the round of expectants with hints for one and half promises for another, politics meanwhile to the Duke of Ritz-Aquitaine that a rival competitor would not be sent to Ireland, and congratulations for another Peer on the singular luck of the new Minister in having two vacant Garters to give away immediately on his accession to office, are familiar to all of us. It is true that as Mr. Disraeli succeeds to the position of First Minister, and does not come to it from the Opposition, the vacancies and preferments are fewer than could be wished to make the parallel perfect. But there are changes sufficient to excite anxiety, envy, uneasing gossip, and the fabrication of imaginary promotions. The lobby of the Commons, the life of the Lords, the Clubs, the very pavement of Pall-mall and St. James's street are full of hangers, anxious on their own account or dreaded by more curiously, who have a thousand tales to tell of negotiations never initiated, overtures never made, professions of friendliness an indifference never offered. The Mr. Taper of the present generation can tell us how a noble Lord was solicited to join the Administration, and is able to repeat in good set terms his reply that, much as he had disapproved the conduct of the Ministry during the last Session, he had never attributed it to the influence of Mr. Disraeli, for whose character he had always entertained the highest respect. Mr. Taper's tale is a mere fish from beginning to end, but it has its recitation for its home. Thousands repeated and confided in Gladstone. He is even said to have been a co-adjutor of Condorcet in establishing the *Moniteur*. And at length his dream was fulfilled. The time came when French money was carried inside down, the old landmarks were effaced, and M. Clavière became for a season the Minister of Finance. He had laughed at his inspiration when it visited him long years before, but the omen proved true,—the Hôtel des Finances knew him as its master.

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strongest barriers between the plunger and a shilling in a pocket down. There was when an honest tradesman was sacrificed a sensitive of a debt of honour, but now grown wiser in juster and more humane times, make them look out for leisure equally man whose prospect of pay day is remote was, like our friend Micawber, has "something" probability of something "turning up." certainly a fair enough point in our favor side of his account can make very light of income.—*Tradesy' Magazine.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hongkong, Wednesday Evening, April 22nd.

A small amount of business has been done in Bengal Drug. Raw Patna at $840 to $850 and $877 to $840. Malwa nominally at $870 to $875. The following are current rates—Raw Patna $840, cash; to $835. Benares $840, cash; and Malwa $840 to $850.

Quite a spurt took place yesterday amongst native yarn dealers, and they came out in considerable force, the result being rather satisfactory to the article, but the large transactions made seem to have frightened them, for to-day everything has been exceedingly quiet, we hear of very little doing. No. 16's yarn, the favorite count, but the highest price was $133.50 per bale a rate quite in advance of the last advised prices at home and consequently at the cost of the Mills, which must have been paying considerable time since. In comparison with the present price of Grey and T. Cloths, Yarn is by far the cheaper purchase, by nearly seven or eight per cent. Transactions include 181 bales at $110 to $123, and 132 bales 28 to 14 at $145. There has been little inquiry for Grey Cloth beyond a few speculative purchases, by nearly every one of the transactions reported. Transactions include 181 bales at $110 to $123, and 132 bales 28 to 14 at $145. There has been little inquiry for Grey Cloth beyond a few speculative purchases, by nearly every one of the transactions reported. The Cloth Market is very quiet. Raw Cotton has been in some demand, and a sale of 100 bales Shanghai staple at 18.30. Nothing doing in Sugar. Dark are in good demand at 20 dollars. Honest are very weak, with large sellers at current. There are sellers of Old and New at 18 and 9 premium respectively.

SALES OF APRIL 22ND, 1868.

As reported by Chinese.

Black Sugar, 100 bags, at $8.12, to shipment to Shanghai merchant.

Black Sugar, 50 bags, at $7.40, to cheong Shanghai merchant.

Brown Sugar, 400 bags, at $4.50, cheong-tai in travelling merchant.

Vermicelli, 50 bags, at $8.30, for hong to Canton merchant.

Fungus, 20 bags at $35.80, for hong to Canton merch

snubbed by the Peer eager to get the Buckhounds, who was, in his turn, snubbed by the still greater personage who thought that if merit were duly rewarded he might be in the Cabinet. Mr. Tadpole and Mr. Taper going the round of expectants with limits for one and half promises for another, positive assurances to the Duke of Fitz-Aquitaine that a rival competitor would not be sent to Ireland, and congratulations for another Peer on the singular luck of the new Minister in having too vacant Garters to give away immediately on his accession to office, are familiar to all of us. It is true that as Mr. Disraeli succeeds to the position of First Minister, and does say come to it from the Opposition, the vacancies and preferments are fewer than could be wished to make the parallel perfect. But there are changes sufficient to excite anxiety, envy, uneasiness, cheep, and the fabrication of imaginary promotions. The Lobby of the Commons, the Bar of the Lords, the Globe, the very pavements of Pall-mall and St. James's street are full of honourers, anxious on their own account or devoured by mere curiosity, who have a thousand tales to tell of negotiations never initiated, overtures never made, professions of friendliness and adherence never offered. The Mr. Taper of the present generation can tell us how a noble Lord was solicited to join the Administration, and is able to repeat in good set terms his reply that, much as he had disapproved the conduct of the Ministry during the last Session, he had never attributed it to the influence of Mr. Disraeli, for whose character he had always entertained the highest respect. Mr. Taper's tale is a mere fib from beginning to end, but it has its fascination for its hour. The suggested union of the two offices of First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer in the person of Mr. Disraeli was a terrible blow to this kind of gossip. To suppose a post was a wilful violation of a previous arrangement, and every one knew so many persons qualified to fill it. The Secretary for Agriculture believed the had sufficiently proved his fitness for the management of the Finances, and the Under-Secretary for Justice was convinced that if unobtrusive merit had its reward his promotion was sure. A high authority declared in Coningsby that the first thing after the Cabinet is formed is the Household, and, though there have been no vacancies in the Household, rumour and expectation have filled up many of its posts. The Household is great, but some perverse persons are believed to harbour a doubt whether the Judicial Bench be not greater. A new Chancellor makes it necessary that there shall be a new Lord Justice, and a new Lord Justice may make a vacancy among the Vice Chancellors. What greatnesses there have been in Lincoln's inn since Tuesday! Those who were hopeless of anything were unanimous that the Chancellor had been treated shamefacedly, while others tempered their indignation at the reported slight put upon the head of the Bench by calculations of their own chances. Sacrifices for purity, the friendly influence of a great nobleman, the strength of family alliances were estimated in turn. The Courts have gone on as usual, and suitors have been there or less satisfied, but it is to be feared that here and there the wearer of a silk gown wore into the advocacy of his client's cause many speculations on the way things were likely to go.

Supreme Court, April 22.

BEFORE CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE.

NISI PRIUS.

Koh Peh Iouun v. Loam Wah Thiem.

—In this case the suit was brought by the plaintiff who was the managing partner of a large Chinese hong, to recover the sum of $2,400 upon an account stated. The hearing was set down for to-day before a common jury, but before the jury was called, Mr. Hayllar, on behalf of the defendants, took preliminary objection to the account as stated,—there were no particulars—and, further, asked that an adjournment be granted, in order that a bill in Chancery might be filed, and the case thus brought before this Lordship alone for hearing. The Attorney-General opposed the adjournment of the present hearing. He was quite ready to go on with the trial, and as to particulars, this account was stated as long ago as August last, and he did not see but that this was in the usual form. Further it was much too late to take this objection at the present time. After some further argument it was finally agreed that the case should be adjourned *sine die*, in order that bills in Chancery might be filed, defendant undertaking to fill a bill within ten days.

The Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. Caldwell, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hayllar instructed by Mr. Hazeland, appeared for the defendants.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. N. B. Denny, the late proprietor of the *China Mail*, an adjudicated bankrupt, appeared to pass his final examination.

The Chief-Justice put a few questions as to the price paid for the *China Mail*, $28,000, the amounts for which it had been mortgaged, and the price for which it had been finally sold, $12,000. He remarked that it was very evident that the bankrupt's difficulties had been brought about by paying for an article double its value, and by being unskilled in mercantile pursuits, a very necessary qualification he thought for the proprietor of a newspaper to possess. No creditor had appeared to prove, and no one appeared to oppose, the Chief-Justice accordingly remarked that he should make no objection to the bankrupt passing. In regard to the final discharge, which was thereupon applied for, the Chief-Justice, postponed the granting of this for a week, in order to give an opportunity for the arrival of advices from some creditors who were resident in England, and who had been written to, but, however, became aware of anything that arose in the bankruptcy, but merely as a formal matter.

Mr. Gaskell appeared as solicitor for the bankrupt.

Louis Bourbon, late proprietor of the Hotel de France, and a number of other unknown hotels since defunct, appeared on his own petition to be adjudicated a bankrupt. The Chief-Justice saw no reason why he should not be, and he was accordingly released from custody.

About the Turf.

The moderate scale of wagering, which is even now indulged in by some of the magnates of the turf, need not be stigmatized as gambling at all. But when whole estates, with their honourable traditions, name, character, and prestige are to be staked on the twisting of a plate, the knowledge of a trainer, or the credit of a jockey, we prefer to preserve our English gentlemen, even at the loss of our pre-eminence as the first horse-masters in the world. It is no uncalifying conception to embody the purely-minded, honourable, generous youth, as he first appears on Newmarket Heath, unsuspicious, unsuspected; to watch the gradual decay of that healthful spirit, as it marches *pari passu* with the constantly increasing recklessness of his true plunger. How plainly we hear the first simple offers of ingenuous boyhood to back something for a "pony," in how short a time we become familiarized with the stentorian lungs which shout, "Make it a monkey, my lord," and "put it down again if you like; make it seven to a monkey." In how few weeks he has learnt to chose his book on a thousandth regardless that that sum multiplied by ten is more than the whole fortune of his sister and younger brother, and that the second power of the sum includes the world of his own worldly possessions. How long, with all he has trembling in the balance, does it take him to get rid of the stainless armour in which he began the fight, for the tarnish, the stains, and the dent with which he begins to be disfigured? We do not mean to say that there are not many honourable men upon the turf, who would shrink from an act of dishonesty or wrong in their own persons; but there are very few indeed who are not compelled to shut their eyes and their mouths to the tricks and mean messes of their companions. There is nothing that tends so surely or so quickly to demoralize and to blunt that fine sense of honour which gentlemen boast to have as self-imposed poverty in the midst of temptation. And it is this gradual demoralization that is at last supplemented by the fatal plunge. Then the strings are unloosed, and it begins to be a matter of something like indifference whether the plunge be taken within the father's depth, or whether he may not be risking total annihilation. The plunge of vocation includes some very flattering expositions for some very awkward transactions; but we hardly know one which carries with it a more unpromising sound than that of "sintering." When gentlemen plunge through the summer months and autumn, they too frequently regard as no remote chance the pleasure of wintering upon their creditors of the ring. The check which their creditors of the ring. The check which really may be said to be upon reckless gambling is thus destroyed, and one of the strongest barriers between the plunger and his last shilling is broken down. There was a time when an honest tradesman was sacrificed to the necessities of a duke of honour; but we have grown wiser or juster in our generation, and make them both walk our leisure equally. To a man whose prospect of pay day is remote, and who, like our friend Micawber, has always a probability of something "turning up" in the mean time, a few thousand pounds on the sweet side of his account can take very little difference.—*Tweedy's Magazine.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hongkong, Wednesday Evening.

A small amount of business has been done in Bengal Drug. New Patna at $648 to $650. Benares at $677½ to $640. Malwa remains dull at $970 to $975. The following are the closing rates:—New Patna $650, cash; to arrive at $655. Benares $640, cash; and Malwa $670, 30d.

Quite a spurt took place yesterday among the native yarn dealers, and, they came out in considerable force, the result being rather large settlements of the article, but the large purchases made seem to have frightened them, for today everything has been exceedingly quiet, and we hear of very little doing. No. 10-24 has been the favorite count, but the highest price paid was $123.50 per bale a rate quite below the last advised price at home, and scarcely remunerative at the cost of the present stock, which must have been purchased a considerable time since. In comparison with the present price of Grey Shirtings, and T-Cloths, Yarn is by far the cheaper purchase, by nearly seven or eight cents per pound. Transactions include 464 bales 16/24 at $119 to $123½, and 132 bales 28/42 at $144 to $145. There has been nothing doing in Piece Goods beyond a few speculative purchases of 7lbs T-Cloths at $2.55 for "chop dollar." Raw Cotton has been in some demand, and a settlement of 100 bales Bengal staples reported at 18.50. Nothing doing in Shirtings. Dock are in good demand at 20 discount and Hotchuck very weak, with large sellers at 35 discount. There are sellers of Old and New Bank at 15 and 3 premium respectively.

SALES ON APRIL 22ND, 1868.

As reported by Chinese.

Black Sugar, 100 bags, at $3.12, by Kwongcheong to Shanghai merchant.

Black Sugar, 50 bags, at $2.42, by Kwongcheong Shanghai merchant.

Brown Sugar, 400 bags, at $4.50, by Kwongcheong to travelling merchant.

Vermicelli, 50 bags, at $8.10, by Fook-wingloong to Canton merchant.

Fungus, 20 bags at $35.50, by Fook-wingloong to Canton merchant.

Joss Candles, 10 packages, at $13.80, by Fo-kwong-loong to Canton merchant.

Old Copper Plate, 150 packages, at $17.30, by Wun Pachun & Co. to Shing-loong-tai.

Cotton Yarn, 50 bales, at $120.00, by Holliday, Wise & Co. to Yip-loong.

Cotton Yarn, 50 bales, at $120.00, by Holliday, Wise & Co. to Yip-loong.

Cotton Yarn, 42 bales, at $120.00, by Holliday, Wise & Co. to Chun-cheong-tai.

Cotton Yarn, 50 bales, at 120.00, by Bourjan, Huberer & Co. to Chun-cheong-tai.

Cotton Yarn, 50 bales, at $119.00, by Bourjan, Huberer & Co. to Kwan-on-tai.

Cotton Yarn, 50 bales, $120.00, by Morgan & Co. to Tow-lee.

Bêches, 100 piculs, at $5.25, by Shun-chun-shing to Fat-shun merchant.

Black Sugar, 200 bags, at $3.20, by Wo-leeyue to Shanghai merchant.

T-Cloth, 300 pieces, at $2.10, by Sum-moolung to Hongkong merchant.

Buffalo Hides, 66 hides, at $16.04, by Sum-moo-lung to Fat-shun merchant.

Beans, 500 piculs, at $2.12, by Sum-moo-lung to Koung-moun merchant.

Corean Ginseng, 20 catties, at $15.40, by Fook-moo-loong to Glinchow merchant.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

Hongkong, April 22nd.

OPIUM.—Patna, Cash, new, $650; old, 5675, sales.

Benares, Cash, new, $637½; old, $690, sales.

Malwa, Cash, $970, quoted.

On-time, Patna, new, $650, sales.

4th Sales Patna, $653, quoted.

COTTON.—Japan, none; Ningpo, none; Shanghai, 5.c., none; Bengal, 316 to 322; Bombay, $17 to $23, firm.

RICE.—Bengal and Manila, none; Siam, Saigon, Rangoon, &c., $1.10 to $1.20 sales.

EXCHANGE.—Bank Bills on Calcutta at 3 days' sight, 2181 Rs. quoted. On Bombay at 3 days' sight, 217½ Rs., quoted. On London at 6 months' sight, 4/1, quoted.

GOLD LEAF.—$24.50, nominal.

SYCEE.—10½ per cent. premium; Bar Silver 1½ per cent. premium, none.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Co.'s Shares, 15 per cent. premium old, 3 per cent. premium new, quoted.

Hongkong Gas Co.'s Shares—$40 per Share (£10), offered.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS & SHIP MASTERS

PATERSON & HANDLEY,

House and Ship Plumbers, Copper and Zinc Workers, and Gas Fitters.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, AND

Aohoung's Yard, Praya West.

tf 2255 Hongkong, 1st October, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has the pleasure to offer to the GENTRY of this Colony an ORCHESTRA BAND,

for BALLS, THEATRE, CIRCUS, &c., and will be happy to attend to any orders either verbally or in writing, on shore, or on board of any of the Vessels in this harbour.

All orders sent to the following addresses will be punctually attended to:—House Nos. 1 and 2, *Rank Line Terrace*; care of Mr. L. VOLKMAN, House No. 15, *Hollywood Road*; care of Mr. JOZE GUEDES, JUNR., at Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.; or to the care of Mr. A. RIBEIRO, at the "*Daily Press*" Office.

L. M. LOBO.

tf 2364 Hongkong, 11th October, 1867.

"STAG" HOTEL.

SITUATE IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

PERSONS and FAMILIES requiring Superior Hotel Accommodation will find it at the above Establishment.

EDMUND R. HOLMES,

tf 2910 Hongkong, 16th December, 1867.

WHITE-EYE COAL CHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop had been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 401 Hongkong, 27th February, 1868.

THY THOMPSON & CO.'S HIGHLY ÆRATED SODA WATER, LEMONADE AND GINGERADE

Manufactory—INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY, 23, *Wellington Street.*

1m 736 Hongkong, 14th April, 1868.

J. FRISBY,

BUTCHER and FAMILY GROCER supplies every article from the Market for Family use, and has always on hand COKEMEATS, (free from Saltpetre), such as ROUNDS, HUMPS, BRISKETS, TONGUES, Pork and Pigs' HEADS.

The above are of the best quality that can be procured.

SHOP, 33, *Praya and East Centre*, BUTCHER'S STALL, 103, Central Market.

tf 2528 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1867.

GEORGE GLASSE,

(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST VICTORIA DISPENSARY,

HONGKONG.

SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.

tf 2035 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

ONE COPY of each of the following WORKS may be had by applying at the *Daily Press* Office:—

Epitome of Allison's History of England	$2.00
Crawford's Descriptive Beauty of Italy	4.50
Islands	
Index Geographicus	5.00
Commercial Products of Vegetable Kingdom	5.00

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. RICHARD B. PARR in our Firm, ceased on the 31st March, 1868.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.

tf 747 Hongkong, 17th April, 1868.

MR. JAMES BILLINGTON COUGHTRIE is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

1m 629 Hongkong, 1st April, 1868.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr JOHN P. ROSE, in our firm, ceased on the 1st instant.

MACKEWEN & Co.

1m 685 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

ACCORDING to instructions received from my Principals, Messrs. FAZOL MOHMED ESAA & Co., of Bombay, I have retired from the management of their business in China, and made over the same to "NOOR MOHMED KHAMISA" from and after the 1st instant, who having full power from Bombay will act accordingly.

ABDOLLA DEVRAJ.

15d 699 Hongkong, 11th April, 1868.

WE have Established a branch of our business in China, and "ABDOLLA DEVRAJ" is empowered to sign our Firm.

HASSAN COOLAM HOOSAIN & Co.

15d 700 Hongkong, 11th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN HOW CHEVERTON is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.

tf 372 Hongkong, 21st February, 1868.

NOTICE.

MR. J. MURRAY FORBES is authorised to sign our name at Canton from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, 15th February, 1868. [tf 358

MR. SIDNEY DEACON is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration, from this date.

DEACON & Co.

tf 213 Canton, 1st February, 1868.

NOTICE.

MY BUSINESS, as SHIP and INSURANCE BROKER, COMMISSION AGENT, &c., hitherto carried on by myself, will henceforward be conducted under the style or firm of J. S. HOOK, SON & Co.

J. S. HOOK.

tf 2176 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1867.

MR. THOMAS PYKE has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

BIRLEY & Co.

tf 9 Hongkong, 1st January, 1868.

I HAVE this day established myself at this Port, as a Pekin Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent, under the style of JOHN ODELL & Co.

JOHN ODELL.

3m 760 Foochow, 13th April, 1868.

I HAVE established myself at this port as a General Storekeeper and Commission Agent.

JAMES EDWARDS.

89, Yokohama, 19th March, 1868. [tf 703

WE have established a branch at Hiogo & Osaca, for the transaction of a General Commission business.

SCHULTZE, IRIS & Co.

Yokohama, 1st January, 1868. [5m 88

I HAVE established myself at this port, as a GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, under the style and firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER & Co.

GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.

Saigon, 29th December, 1867. [tf 50

FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F. BOWMAN will act as Agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this Port.

S. L. PHELPS,

Agent.

tf 1889 Hongkong, 15th August, 1867.

MR. WALTER LAIDLAW is authorised to sign our Firm, per procuration, from this date until further notice.

H. D. BROWN & Co.

1m 672 Amoy, 3rd April, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this port as Merchant and General Commission Agent, under the Firm of CHAS BRAESS & Co.

CHAS BRAESS.

2m 589 Osaca, 1st January, 1868.

THE business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER and Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents, at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from this date.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 1208 Kinkiang, May 1st, 1866. [711

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. CRAWFORD DAVIDSON KEER, Jun., as a partner in our Firm in Formosa. Mr. S. GOMBERT BIRD ceases to sign the Firm per procuration from this date.

DODD & Co.

tf 281 Tamsui, 1st January, 1868.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship

"MALACCA,"

will leave for the above place at Noon TOMORROW, the 24th instant.

W. MACALLAY, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1868. [41 769

FOR SAIGON.

THE First-class French Barque

"LA PAIX,"

Labatic, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

FREDERIC DECENAGE,

3, *D'Aguilar Street.*

773 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1868.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 British Barque

"ATREVIDA,"

Capt. Bissett, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 735 Hongkong, 15th April, 1868.

FOR MELBOURND AND SYDNEY.

THE British Barque

"DAYOPING,"

303 Tons Register, Captain Middleton, will have early dispatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

314 692 Hongkong, 9th April, 1868.

FOR MANILA.

THE A 1 Spanish Barque

"SANTA ANA,"

Gavito, Master, will have immediate dispatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 607 Hongkong, 30th March, 1868.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British ship

"ELIZA,"

1,378 Tons Register, Sedgley, Master, will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

HOSMAN & Co.

tf 597 Hongkong, 26th March, 1868.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

To Yokohama.

THE American Clipper-barque

"BENEFACTRESS,"

Eldred, Master, of about 500 Tons Register.

Apply to

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

tf 731 Hongkong, 15th April, 1868.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A 1 British brig

"MATILDA,"

Ramsey, Master, of 252 Tons Register, or about 7,000 Piculs carrying capacity.

Apply to

GRUN & Co.

tf 752 Hongkong, 18th April, 1868

MRS. VINTON'S PRIVATE FAMILY BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT

Hollycoat Road, next door to the HOTEL DE EUROPE.

tf 661 Hongkong, 12th March, 1867.

Vessels Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched
SAN FRANCISCO	Eliza	Sedgley	Hongkong	Bosman & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Dayoping	Middleton	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Atrevida	Bissett	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Santa Ana	Gavito	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SINGAPORE	John Worster	Luburbe	Hongkong	Gruyshan & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAIGON	La Paix		Hongkong	Frederic Degenace	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Malacca (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at noon.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE.

DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS OUTFITTERS, AND LACEMEN,

Have now some special novelties in WHITE MUSLIN JACKETS, FRILLED SKIRTS, LAPPETS, TIES, CAMBRIC SETS, AND LACE GOODS.

A large selection of FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS AND CAMBRICS.

The Silk and Dress Departments comprise a variety of GLACES, POULTS, POPLINS, FOULLARDS, AND FANCY STUFFS, which in quality and style are unsurpassed in the East.

The Evening Department is replete with the richest GAUZE-DE-CHAMBREYS, GRENADINES, TARLETAN AND BROCHE ROBES, PEPLUM SHAWLS AND OPERA CLOAKS.

LADIES' AND JUVENILE UNDER-CLOTHING, CORSETS, CRINOLINES, CHILDREN'S BRAIDED ROBES AND PELISSES.

The MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING ROOMS, being under the management of Two EXPERIENCED West End Assistants, every advantage is afforded of combining the NEWEST DESIGNS with EXPERIENCE AND TASTE.

tf 291 Hongkong, 8th February, 1868.

SAYLE & Co.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE.

Have just received a choice Assortment of MILLINERY, Ex Mail Steamer.

The leading Fashions in trimmed BONNETS AND HATS, From Paris and London.

A Select Stock of FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.

Every size in WHITE AND COLORED KID GLOVES, in their usual well-known makes.

tf 292 Hongkong, 8th February, 1868.

ANDREW MILLAR, PLUMBER, COPPERSMITH, BRASS-FOUNDER, AND GASFITTER, *No. 1, Queen's Road East.*

EX "*FALCON.*"

AN Assortment of GAS FITTINGS, CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, &c.

A. MILLAR.

EX "*FALCON.*"

HOUSE AND SHIP'S WATER CLOSETS, Newest Patterns.

FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, Complete.

A. MILLAR.

tf 719 Hongkong, 14th April, 1868.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'

Merchant Navy, Navy Boiled, Long Flax, Crown } CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1139 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, LANORE COLLIN's and JAUNAY & Co.'s Association Vinicole.

CLARET, Real CHATEAU MARGAUX.

Do. HAUT BLIZE.

Do. L. REPRIE DESC.

BRANDY, HENNESSY'S and MARTEL'S, in 1 dozen Cases.

BEER and PORTER, in Bottle.

BUTTER, (PLATT'S) in Kegs.

Also,

A quantity of IRON COLUMNS, Yellow METAL, 20|28 zos., with NAILS. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2293 Hongkong, 13th December, 1867.

FOR SALE

MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL, 20|28 ozs., and NAILS. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1108 Hongkong, 15th June, 1867.

FOR SALE.

HENNESSY'S BRANDY, in 1 Dozen Cases.

MARTELL'S BRANDY, in 1 Dozen Cases.

DODD AND GORDON'S Pale SHERRY, in 1 Dozen Cases.

BYASS OLD PORT, in 1 Dozen Cases.

BASS'S PALE, in Quarts. Bottled by Cameron and Saunders.

BASS'S PALE, in Pints. Bottled by Cameron and Saunders.

BARCLAY'S PORTER, in Pints. Bottled by Cameron and Saunders.

A few Cases of really superior Dinner SHERRY, shipped by F. W. CHERNS & Co.

&c., &c., &c.

RAY & Co.

645 Hongkong, 4th April, 1868.

FOR SALE, EX "*BENEFACTRESS.*"

SPENCER RIFLES and CARTRIDGES.

KEROSINE OIL, by the Single Tin or in quantity.

An Invoice of Havana CIGARS, of Superior quality.

EX "*ENDEAVOUR.*"

300 Bbls. Baker's Extra FLOUR.

DE SILVER & Co

tm 732 Hongkong, 16th April, 1868.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Silicated Carbon FILTERERS, of various Sizes and Patterns.

Hip Shower BATHS.

RAY & Co.

tf 716 Hongkong, 13th April, 1868.

FOR SALE.

EX P. M. S. S. *China.*

GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS, in boxes of 50 each.

HENRY CLAY FLOR FINA.

FLOR DE MATA Y GARCIA.

Regalia de la Reyna.

At very moderate prices.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 362 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1868.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR MANILA CIGARS, No. 2.

do. do. CHEROOTS, No. 2.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 363 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1868.

BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS, with Plain and Canopy Tops, in variety of Colours.

RAY & Co.

tf 416 Hongkong, 29th February, 1868.

FOR SALE.

20,000 Cubic Feet MANILA TIMBER, to arrive per French Barque *Maria Morton.*

Apply to

BEYNYAM BROTHERS & Co.

tf 895 Hongkong, 27th February, 1868.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

Ex *Chinamen, Avon, Fiery Cross* and others:

AT

FAWCETT & Co.'s.

BUTTER, in Kegs, Jars; and FRESH ditto, in 1 lb. Tins.

BRISTOL TRIPE, in Jars.

SALMON, in Kits, HERRINGS, in ditto.

CHEESE, Cheddar and Edam (round).

COD ROES, in 1 lb. Tins;

FRESH HERRINGS, in 2 lbs. Tins.

Leadenhall OX TONGUES, in Kegs.

PRESERVED MEATS.

Bologna and Cambridge SAUSAGES.

GREEN PEAS, in 1 and 2 lbs. Tins.

Soluble COCOA.

COCOA and MILK. MUSHROOMS.

Mixed and other SPICES.

SWISS MILK. LOAF SUGAR.

PICKLES, JAMS, TART FRUITS.

ANCHOVIES, YORK HAMS, &c., &c.

Also,

BASS'S PALE ALE, in Pints, Quarts, and in Wood.

GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, in Pints and Quarts.

LONDON PORTER, in ditto ditto.

HENNESSY'S PALE BRANDY, in bottle and on draught.

Superior Old PORT, and Pale SHERRY,

Also,

Dinner Services, Dessert Ditto, Chamber Sets, Cups and Saucers, Jugs, Mugs and Basins, Pie-dishes, Pudding Basins, Frying Pans, Sauce-pans and Tankettles, Knife Boards, Telescopes, Corks, Bottling Taps, Key ditto, Sausage Machines, Hand Cutts, Lazy Cutts, Coffee Mills, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Scissors, Assortment of Locks, Soft Soap, Yellow ditto, Indigo Blue, Rigging and Pump Leather, Copper Tacks and Dumps and Burrs, Wooden Taps, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes and Sash Tools, and a large variety of other goods.

An Inspection is respectfully solicited.

tf 486 Hongkong, 10th March, 1868.

FOR SALE.

Ex late arrivals, direct from France.

250 CASES Superfine OLIVE OIL, from 200 Cases Best quality of VERMOUTH NUILLY PRAT.

50 CASES ABSYNTH, NUILLY PRAT.

50 Cases French WINE BITTERS, in Quarts.

50 Cases FRUITS AU JUS, assorted.

An Invoice of the well-known French BUTTER, in Tins, of excellent quality.

French CHOCOLATE, Plain.

Dutch CHOCOLATE, flavored with Vanille.

GELATINE, in Packages to suit.

Finest Mexican VANILLA BEANS, in Tins.

ANCHOVIES in Bottle, COD ROES, LAMPREY, *à la Matelotte*; and a large assortment of story descriptions of French PATES'S TRUFFLES, MEATS, SAUSAGES, FISH, VEGETABLES, &c.

Also,

ROUSSILLION WINE, in Cask.

BANDOL WINE, in Cask.

NARBONNE WINE in Cask.

CHATEAUX LA FITTE, LA ROSE, LATOUR, MARGAUX, St. JULIEN and other Brands in Cases.

Very Dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, and in Half-Pints. At

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2764 Hongkong, 29th November, 1867.

FOR SALE.

300 BARRELS Fresh California FLOUR At

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2765 Hongkong, 29th November, 1867.

FOR SALE.

500 OA-SES Genuine Schiedam GIN, unrivalled.

NEXT.

50 Cases *AVH* in White Bottles, Genuine Brand. At

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2766 Hongkong, 29th November, 1867.

FOR SALE.

Ex Southern Cross and other late arrivals.

BASS'S ALE in Pints and Quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, in Pints and Quarts.

BASS'S ALE, in Draught.

BARCLAY & Co.'s in Draught.

SHERRY, Old Cask, Pale and Dry.

HENNESSY'S BRANDY, GINGER-WINE, GINGER-BRANDY, OLD TOM, Irish and Scotch WHISKEY, &c., &c. At

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2768 Hongkong, 29th November, 1867.

FOR SALE.

Ex late arrivals.

PRIME California CHEESE.

Prime Gravesend BUTTER.

100 Barrels Hamburg Prime Mess PORK.

Prime Westphalia HAMS, Ex Sovereignty.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2983 Hongkong, 21st December, 1867.

EX MAIL STEAMER.

LYON SAUSAGES, in best condition.

CHEESE and HAMS.

Assorted French CONFECTIONERY.

Malaga RAISINS, in Bottles.

ALMONDS, in shells.

Peeled ALMONDS, in Tins and Bottles.

ELEME FIGS, in Tins.

PRUNES, in Bottle.

Smoked GOOSE BREASTS.

At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2984 Hongkong, 21st December, 1867.

EX FRENCH MAIL *CAMBODGE.*

ALEX. BOYER has received a large Assortment of FRENCH FLOWERS.

LADIES' BONNETS.

French Printed MUSLINS, 25 and 30 cents per yard.

Plain and Fancy Black GRENADINES, for Dresses.

Black MERINOS and PARAMATTAS.

LLAMAS, in all Colours.

White Satin BOOTS and SHOES.

LADIES' Peloucin BOOTS.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S *Canze* UNDERSHIRTS.

GENTLEMEN'S Linen COLLARS.

UMBRIA LAS.

CHRISTY'S FELT HATS.

CHRISTY'S SILK HATS.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

tf 460 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

FOR SALE.

MISS ROSE has received ex *Chassas*, and late English Mail, a large and well selected Assortment of—

Ladies BONNETS, Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS, HEAD-DRESSES, Peplum BELTS, &c., &c.

Lace SHAWLS, Velvet and Silk MANTLES.

Mode Antique, Silk, and Fancy DRESSES.

Dress and Mantle TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, &c.

Ladies and Gentlemen's KID GLOVES, BOOTS, &c., &c.

Masonic APRONS, Ribbon, Tassels, &c.

All the newest designs in Christy's HATS.

Drab, Shell Soft and Hard CROWN FELTS.

Glengarry, Balmoral and Alma CAPS.

Children's Ditto in Cloth and Velvet.

WELLINGTON STREET.

(OPPOSITE THE CATHOLIC CHURCH).

tf 309 Hongkong, 14th February, 1868.

FOR SALE.

YELLOW Metal, 18 to 28 ozs., Muntz and Vivian's

HOLLY BURD & Co.

tf 670 Hongkong, 8th April, 1868.

FOR SALE A Set of Double PONY HARNESS very complete, and handsome, been London make, Price $80.

Apply at the Office of this Paper.

tf 2758 Hongkong, 8th November, 1866.

A FEW Cases of very Superior SHERRY, just received ex *Channel Queen*.

Superior Amontillado SHERRY, in 3 dozen Cases.

Superior Oloroso SHERRY, in 3 dozen Cases.

Extra Superfine SHERRY, in 3 dozen Cases.

Quarter-casks (Cased) Superior Oloroso SHERRY.

Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 189 Hongkong, 28th January, 1868.

For Sale.

LADAGE, OELKE & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Have by late arrivals, ex *Serica* and *Golden Spur*, completed their NEW SUMMER STOCK.

READY-MADE LINEN TROUSERS, VESTS, & JACKETS MERINO TROUSERS, VESTS, AND COATS.

ALPACA, VESTS, AND COATS.

WHITE PIQUE VESTS, of different patterns.

MERINO DRESS COATS.

LIGHT SUITS.

SINGLE COATS, TROUSERS & VESTS, of fancy Summer Tweeds.

LADAGE, OELKE & Co.

Beg to call particular attention to a rich assortment of light FANCY TWEEDS, MELTONS, FLANNELS, AND BROADCLOTHS.

Every description of Clothing made to order on the premises, under the superintendence of an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CUTTER.

SHIRTS WITH LINEN FRONTS, of superior quality.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

TURKISH TOWELS.

WHITE LINEN AND OLYMPIC COLLARS.

SCARVES AND NECKTIES.

CARPET BAGS.

FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS & TROUSERS.

CRIMEAN SHIRTS.

MERINO, COTTON, & LINEN SOCKS.

SILK UMBRELLAS & WALKING CANES

CHRISTY'S BLACK AND DRAB FELT HATS, now shapes.

Hair Cutting	$0.75
Shampooing	0.50
Shaving	0.25
Hair Cutting and Shampooing	1.00

W. P. MOORE.

1m 634 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1868.

"STAG" HOTEL.

Queen's Road.

EDMUND R. HOLMES, PROPRIETOR.

ON SALE, just landed, ex *Red Riding Hood*.

BASS' BEER in Pints and Quarts.

BARCLAY'S PORTER in Pints and Quarts, Bottled by CAMERON & SANDERS.

BASS' BEER in Kilderkins.

BASS' BEER in Hogsheads.

BARCLAY'S PORTER in Hogsheads.

BOOTH'S OLD TOM.

Prime YORK HAMS.

EDMUND R. HOLMES,

Inspector,

"Stag" Hotel Stores.

tf 2911 Hongkong, 16th December, 1867.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, MARSEILLES, AND SOUTHAMPTON.

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*MALTA*," Captain HYDE, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 1st May, 1868, at 7 A.M.

Cargo and Parcels will be received on board until noon, and Specie until 4 p.m. on the 30th April.

For Particulars reg

Extracts.

Oxford Graduates and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

(From the "Morning Star.")

Leonidas at Thermopylæ and Cambronne at Waterloo have been taken as types of indomitable determination in the face of disaster, and Sydney Smith has preserved from oblivion the fearless temper of Mrs. Partington. But neither Leonidas, nor Cambronne, nor Mrs. Partington can be matched for stubborn and blind ferocity of resistance with the Dons of Oxford. It is around the disputed question that all the great political interests of the time are gathered, and even the dullest owls and bats that haunt college cloisters cannot hope to escape the light much longer. Already the Oxonian faction, which displaced Mr. Gladstone to make room for Mr. Hardy, and which evicted Mr. Rogers from his professorship because he was a Radical, has taken alarm at the approaches of Liberal Reformers! The moderate changes proposed by Mr. Goschen and Mr. Coleridge—schemes which, if reform be delayed, are certain to be supplanted by others far more revolutionary—have frightened the Dons out of their wits. This hypothesis, at least, is the only one which explains satisfactorily the absurdity of an appeal for protection to the Primate, who is asked to throw his ægis over the sacred vessels of the shrine of Isis, and to trundle away the tide of advancing Liberalism with a Partingtonian mop. Poor man! As if he had not enough to do with Rationalism and Ritualism, and Dissent prowling about the fold. We hope he may be able to appease the fears of the tremulous Dons, if not to avert the dangers which they dread.

We do not think, however, that it will be very easy to extinguish the terrors which trouble orthodox Oxford; and for this simple reason, that it suits the purpose of the leaders of the reactionary party to arouse agitation, and to oppose innovation by defiance. The letter of the Heads of Houses and others to the Archbishop of Canterbury is a manifesto—a declaration of war against the Liberals, who hold that the universities, being national institutions, their endowments should be open to all classes in the nation. The strict alliance formed for the moment between conflicting sections of Churchmen at Oxford is a noticeable fact and shows us that we must be prepared to meet the whole force of monopoly undivided and enthusiastic. Is not this a strong reason why we, too, on our side, should fix upon a bold and definite plan of action?

It is needless here to recapitulate the reasoning by which we have so frequently supported Mr. Coleridge's Bill and other similar measures for the enfranchisement of the ancient Universities. The arguments, indeed, are neither recondite nor obscure. They lie on the surface of the question, and can only escape the notice of those who are obstinately and determinedly blind. But it is worth while to glance at the counterpositions advanced by the memorialists. They begin by recounting all that has been already done to make the position of Nonconformists at Oxford tolerable—their admission to the B.A. degree being the main point. It should not be forgotten that the very men who now oppose the larger reforms embraced in Mr. Coleridge's Bill—the very prime movers in the agitation which the memorial represents—were, fourteen years ago, the bitter antagonists of that settlement, that compromise, which they hold out as not of generosity on their part. But when it is pretended that, by accepting this concession of 1854, the Nonconformists and Liberals are bound to ask for nothing more now, the audacity of the claim inspires amusement. It is the old story which we heard so often when the extension of the suffrage was discussed. Because the people had got from the monopolists a small percentage of the cloth, the monopolists contended that they had secured an indefeasible title to the remainder. These claims, however, have happily little weight with any but the claimants themselves.

In their concluding sentence, indeed, the Dons, with an overpowering amount of adjuration and "forty parson power" of unctious solemnity, "on behalf of our Church and our country, on behalf of the souls of the youth of this attaxed Christian nation," implore his Grace to stare the sacred flame of State-Churchism in the Oxonian cloisters. Truly the sacred fetid spirit is of little faith. The fear of the memorialists is that a Convocation of Nonconformist M.A.'s may not care to preserve the system of compulsory chapels and religious tests, and that without these aids to faith, "the principle of Christian education," which, as we all know, has been so practically potent at Oxford, may be irretrievably lost. Those who know Oxford well know best how far it is true that an Oxford training is a religious one, and there may be even some differences of opinion as to the real benefits of religious exercises enforced by fines and penalties. If the flame of faith, however, in these degenerate times is kept alight for the most part in college chapels, we can only say, that college chapels have been sorely belied.

(From the "Times.")

The Oxford graduates entreat that their university and colleges may remain, as much as they are, institutions of the National Church. The very term they employ suggests while its stare over the real difficulty of their case. The United Kingdom has not a "National Church," and it is the United Kingdom those have to deal with who deprecate the apprehended action of the Legislature.

However, the prospect is not quite so dark as to be utterly without clue. There are materials for speculation more trustworthy than the declarations of electoral bodies or the politics of party. Even in the hands of new and inexpert legislators, these matters resolve themselves into great questions. These bodies before us in controversy of serious import and portentous dimensions. It is the question of "mixed education." There is at least to be settled whether this shall be our principle or not; and it will be necessary to obtain an overwhelming concurrence of opinions in favour of the principle, or against it, as the case may be. The Church of Rome, upon impulses and motives of its own, has latterly been protecting in every possible way against any approach to mixed education, whether at university, college, or school. What measures its members would support for the old universities and the Church of England would depend probably on political considerations. But they utterly fail to associate in colleges, or co-operate in universities, where their own is not the dominant and absorbing creed. On the other hand, the Nonconformists feel it not only their common policy, but also their natural instinct, to widen to the very utmost the religious conditions of education, at least under existing circumstances, when everything is to be gained this way. If the gentlemen of Oxford can find out, not only what these immense sections of the great British community are likely to wish for, but also what, when force they will severally urge they respective systems, they will have a key to the great mystery before us. Should they confess themselves baffled by the magnitude of the calculation, they may look at home for consolation, and better wisdom also. Can they under existing circumstances, under the state of things they so fervently desire to maintain, prevent their own sons, their own tutors, their own clerks of opinion, from streaming off on the one side towards Rome, on the other to Dissent and still more popular Latitudinarianism? Can they prevent an Oxford man, even with an M.A. attached to his name, and material inducements to orthodoxy, from forming his own opinions? If they cannot do this now, and if Oxford, in consequence is that free arena of religious controversy which they earnestly pray it may not be, how can Parliament save or help them?

(From the "Pall Mall Gazette.")

It may be a very sad thing that the truth of the Christian religion should be doubted or denied by many persons of the class from which fellows of colleges and professors are taken, but as the fact is notoriously true, what is the use of concealing it from students at the university, or rather of supposing that you conceal it by taking measures for securing that the teachers shall all belong to the established creed? The attempt is sure to be a failure as to the students who have any sort of curiosity upon such subjects, and in such cases the failure produces a sense of injury, distrust, and violent and permanent dissatisfaction with the existing state of things which offended terminates the course of a man's feelings through life. Oxford has been a mother of heresies as well as of orthodox for a great length of time, and Oxford Liberalism has been far more violent and revolutionary than that of Cambridge, principally because the general tone and management of the system has been more severely and decisively orthodox. Almost all the most revolutionary and startling speculations religious and political, of the present day have proceeded from Oxford men. Oxford, indeed, has done much more towards the corruption (if so it is to be called) of the University of London than the University of London towards the corruption of Oxford. Let us, however, suppose that the attempt is successful, as no doubt it is in many cases. In the success thus obtained matter of exultation? It consists simply in giving a set of youths at the only period of their lives in which they are open to intellectual impression an incurable and perfectly irrational prejudice in favour of their own religious opinions, a prejudice which it is extremely difficult to correct at any later period of their lives, and which can be produced only by keeping concealed from them an undoubted and most important fact—the fact, namely, that the creed which their teachers honestly believe to be true is honestly believed to be false by many other people of the same class and equally well informed.

The Papal Army.

A letter from Florence says:—Although we are here at only 12 hours' rail from Rome, it is difficult to ascertain the truth respecting the most ordinary and matter-of-fact occurrences in that city. The natural tendency is to exaggeration of whatever is unfavourable or discreditable to the Papal Government. We have lately heard a great deal about the strength of the Pope's army, and the importance and extent of the fortifications creating around his capital. The numbers of the former and the strength of the latter have, according to information on which I fully rely, been very much exaggerated. The army does not exceed 14,000 men, and the recruiting for it, if not already suspended, is on the point of being so. The fortifications are merely what are required to protect the city from a coup de main, to which, owing to the extent of its circumference, it is peculiarly liable. The old walls have been repaired where necessary in some places they have been lengthened for more battery, in others an embrasure has been made for a gun; the only outworks created are on Monte Mario, for the protection of the Vatican, which otherwise lies much exposed. The Zouave corps, 5,000 strong, forms an important part of the army, and includes many natives. A considerable number of English have joined it, coming in ones and twos, from various parts of England, and without, as I am assured, any particular agency having been employed to obtain their services. Of the Irish who have joined, the Fenian element has been got rid of. There is no doubt that a number of men of that nation went to Rome chiefly for the military training to be acquired there, but they were found to be grumblers and discontented. The Papal military authorities were warned of their object, and not sorry to discharge them. Of the Zouaves as a body, I learn, from a trustworthy Papal source, that they are quite one-half are men of superior station to the common run of private soldiers, and have some of their own. From Italian sources we hear of great discontent among the native troops, consisting of a preference shown to foreigners, and several Roman officers are named as having resigned their commissions—among others Colonel Azzanesi, who distinguished himself at Viterbo against the Garibaldians. Great care is taken to exclude all Italian sympathizers from the Pope's army; a police certificate of good political principles is required for natives of the Papal States, while volunteers from Italy must produce guarantees of a very exceptionable nature, failing which they are liable to arrest. Several Roman noncommissioned officers were lately brought before a court-martial for alleged complicity with the Garibaldians, and it is said that a number of native officers only escaped the appearance of the Italian army to leadtheir men over to it, but they lacked confidence in Garibaldi and his volunteers, and so remained true to their allegiance.

SUICIDE IN SHANGHAI.—The following proclamation has been lately issued by the Taotai regarding suicide:—"Ting, Military Commandant of Soochow, Sung-kiang, and Taicheang, gives notice—Of late, both in the city itself and in the suburbs, the suicides by taking raw opium have been very numerous . . . . . The drug must necessarily be procured from the opium-shops, so for the future owners of these shops are forbidden to sell it to women or children, or anyone whom they do not know to be an opium smoker. Should any, disregarding this order, sell to all comers as formerly, and thus suicides continue to occur, strict inquiries shall be made of those who have taken the drug so as to where it was obtained; and the vendor shall be immediately brought before the Chieh-hien for severe punishment as a warning to others. Besides giving instructions to the Chieh-hien to inquire into the matter, we now issue this for the information of retail opium-dealers and of the public generally. We also give notice that for the future, should any case of opium poisoning occur, immediate application must be made to the Vaccination Hall for the Medical aid, so that the person's life may be saved. The individual, moreover, must be closely interrogated as to how he came by the drug, and the seller brought up for condign punishment. This notice each one should tremblingly obey."

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO BE LET.

NEW and Strong GODOWNS, C and E, on Marine Lot No. 93. Apply to
GAYN THOMSON,
At GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s.
tf 2926 Hongkong, 17th December, 1867.

TO LET

TWO FINE HOUSES, marked C. and D., in *Hollywood Road*, fronting the "Hotel d'Europe," and commanding full view of the Hongkong Harbour.

Also, Two Pique HOUSES on the *Praia Grande*, Macao.

Immediate possession. Apply to
Messrs. A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Macao,
or Messrs. ROZARIO & Co., Hongkong.
tm 749 Hongkong, 18th April, 1868.

TO LET

NO. 3, PROBIN TERRACE, *High Street*. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1704 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1867.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 53, *Wyndham Street*.
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO BE LET.

A HOUSE in *Queen's Road*, commanding a good view of the harbour from the North-side. The House contains Eight good Rooms, with Bath Rooms, Verandahs, front and back Kitchens, Servants' Rooms, and Godowns on ground floor. Apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 268 Hongkong, 10th February, 1868.

TO LET.

FOR a term of years, with early possession, those desirable premises in Bank Buildings situated between the Agra Bank and Comptoir d'Escompte, at present in the occupation of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan. The principal building is very suitable for division into Offices or Chambers.

For further particulars, apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 697 Hongkong, 17th April, 1867.

TO LET.

THE *Queen's Road* PREMISES, including Dwelling and Godown below, now occupied by the Undersigned.
DE SILVER & Co.
tf 2509 Hongkong, 7th November, 1867.

TO LET.

On and after the 1st July Next.

THAT Handsome BUNGALOW, situated immediately in the rear and west of the *Albany*. Containing 3 Rooms, and Bath-rooms, Servants' rooms underneath, Stables and Cookhouse detached, water laid on; a fine view of the Harbour, and a nice Garden in front and rear.

Apply early to
PAWCETT & Co.
tf 68 Hongkong, 11th January, 1868.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES situated at *Feddar's Wharf*, lately occupied by Messrs. ADMUTHNE HEARD & Co. Possession can be taken on the 1st of January, 1868.

For further particulars, apply to
THOS. HUNT & Co.
tf 3053 Hongkong, 31st December, 1867.

TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, situated in *Elgin Street*. Apply to
D. NUWKOJEE,
Opposite to ORIENTAL BANK.
tf 231 Hongkong, 4th February, 1868.

To Let.

TO LET.

THE CORNER HOUSE, No. 22a, in *Gage Street*, containing Six Rooms, with Compradore's Room, Godowns, and Stable attached. Water and gas laid.

For particulars apply to
H. PESTONJEE SETNA,
At Messrs. P. & A. C. CAMAJEE & Co.'s Office,
Queen's Road.
tf 119 Hongkong, 17th January, 1868.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.

THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Grain, and other Merchandise in their own Boats, and to receive the same on Storage in first class GRANITE GODOWNS on moderate terms.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 4th March, 1867

TO LET.

TO BE LET, with early possession, those desirable PREMISES situated in the *Queen's Road*, at the corner of *Wyndham Street* (facing the HONGKONG CLUB), at present in the occupation of the AGRA BANK. Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 1836 Hongkong, 6th August, 1867.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES on *Caroline Terrace*, Spring Gardens, with or without Godowns. Rent moderate. Apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2061 Hongkong, 6th September, 1867.

TO LET.

THREE COMMODIOUS HOUSES, situated in *Spring Gardens*, possessing a thorough view of the harbour.

Apply to D. NOWROJEE,
Opposite to the Oriental Bank.
tf 2818 Hongkong, 4th December, 1867.

STORAGE.

IN FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, on the Praya. Apply to
S. P. BURROWS & SON
tf 2357 Hongkong, 4th December, 1866.

TO LET.

THAT delightfully situated RESIDENCE at the "*Albany*," facing the Public Gardens, at present occupied by C. MAY, Esq. Possession on the 1st May.

For Terms, apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
No. 53, *Wyndham Street*.
1m 759 Hongkong, 20th April, 1868.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES situated in *Queen's Road* and *Stanley Street*, and at present occupied by Messrs. H. MANSE & Co.

For particulars, apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2082 Hongkong, 6th September, 1867.

TO BE LET.

TO PERSONS OF TASTE, OR TO BE SOLD.

THOSE Three Substantially-built HOUSES, *Tai-ping-shan Street*, Nos. 16, 18, and 20, at the head of *West Street*.

These HOUSES were entirely re-built in 1866, and are close to the New Gambling House in No. 100, *Hollywood Road*. The same command a view over the entire harbour.

The Lot is registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot 241 A, contains 1,540 square feet, and the Annual Crown Rent thereof is £2 15s.

For further particulars, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Hongkong.
OR TO
H. D. MARGESSON,
Rua Central, Macao.
tf 704 Hongkong, 11th April, 1868.

TO BE LET,
ON A LEASE.

ALL that Large PLOT OF GROUND at *West Point*, near the SAILORS' HOME, and enclosed by a substantial Brick Wall, known as the French Mission Lot, and registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot No. 109.

Measuring on the Praya and the
South side, each ..... 170 feet
And on the East and West sides, each 250 "
Containing 42,500 square feet.

This Plot of Ground, facing the Praya, is admirably adapted for a Coal or Timber Yard, or for a Ship Building or Manufacturing Establishment.

For further particulars, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Hongkong,
OR TO
H. D. MARGESSON,
Rua Central, Macao.
tf 700 Hongkong, 11th April, 1868.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES, situated in *Queen's Road West*, suitable either for Offices or Dwelling-houses. Possession can be had on the 1st prox. Apply to
A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 688 Hongkong, 9th April, 1868.

TO LET

THE First Floor of the HOUSE, No. 10, *Queen's Road Central*, nearly opposite the "Hongkong Hotel," comprising Four spacious Rooms, pantry, and cockhouse.—Godowns can also be had if required.

Possession can be had on the 1st June next.

For further particulars, apply to
MULLER & CLAUSSEN.
tf 594 Hongkong, 27th March, 1868.

TO LET.

AT a Moderate Rental, a Comfortable HOUSE, in *Queen's Road Spring Gardens*, containing Six Rooms, and GODOWN.—Possession on the 31st March, or sooner if required. Apply to T. W. BARRINGTON, or
EDMUND SHARP, *Solicitor*,
Bank Buildings.
tf 492 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1868.

TO BE LET.

THE OFFICE and GODOWN situated at the corner of Wellington and Aberdeen Streets, and at present in the occupation of Messrs. ELMENHORST and SANDER.

For particulars apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON AND Co.
tf 867 Hongkong, 7th March, 1867.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES on *Peddar's Hill*, each containing Four Rooms, with Outhouses attached. Water and gas laid.

For particulars, apply to
H. PESTONJEE SETNA,
At Messrs. P. & A. C. CAMAJEE & Co.'s Office,
Queen's Road.
tf 118 Hongkong, 17th January, 1868.

TO LET.

THE business premises formerly occupied by Messrs. ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., consisting of Dwelling House, Offices, and spacious Godowns.

Possession to be had on the 1st March.

Apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
tf 378 Hongkong, 24th February, 1868.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding ..... 1 month	½ per cent.	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 "	¼ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	6 "	½ "

Above 6 months the full annual rate.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 674 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	½ of the annual rate	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 "	¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 "	½ do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company
tf 675 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

Insurances.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

A DIVIDEND of (8 per cent.) *Eight* per cent. has been declared on the net Premia contributed to the above ASSOCIATION for the year ending 30th September, 1866.

Policy-holders will please send in particulars of their contribution to that date to the Undersigned.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 2678 Hongkong, 9th September, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Secretaries and Agents of this Association, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks at current rates of premium. Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Foochow and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage this Association returns to the assured of each year at the close of each current year, fifteen (15) per cent. of the profits of the Company for that year, divided pro rata to the amount of premium paid by each policy-holder.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, November, 1862.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 336 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 578 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1868.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

AMOY FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE Risks, and issue Policies on First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay, or London.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1868.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, $500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES at current rates.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1852 Hongkong, 16th August, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent. per annum
Other Dwelling Houses, and their contents.	1 " "
Offices and Godowns, &c., and their contents.	1½ " "

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital Two Millions Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire either at the Office in Hongkong or Canton, at Wampoa, to the extent of £15,000 in any one Risk, upon Buildings or Merchandize, on the usual terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1335 Hongkong, 12th June, 1867.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £300,000.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS EXCEED £398,000.

THE Undersigned are empowered to accept Life Assurances in the above Society. Full particulars given on application.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
6m 376 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1868.

REDUCTION

In the rates of premiums for
FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have (as already intimated in their Circular dated 14th October inst.) received authority from the Secretary of the Royal Insurance Company to reduce the rates of Premium under certain circumstances, on private residences and on Furniture and effects therein contained.

In cases of Dwelling Houses removed from the town the rate of premium will be three-quarters per cent. in place of one per cent. per annum as hitherto charged, and in cases of Residences situated being detached or semi-detached the rate will be further reduced to one-half per cent.

The Royal's annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will therefore remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents.	¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	1 per cent.
Fire Clay China Houses and their contents.	1½ per cent

Other Risks by Special arrangement.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 714 Hongkong, 9th November, 1866.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

For one month	½ of the annual rate.	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months.	¾	do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months.....	1	do. do.

Above six months the full annual rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.
tf 677 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

For one month	½ of the annual rate.	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months.	¾	do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months.....	1	do. do.

Above six months the full annual rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 678 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	½ of the annual rate.	
Above 1 month, but not exceeding	¾ "	¼ do. do.
Above 3 months but not exceeding	6 "	½ do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.
ADAM SCOTT & Co.,
Agents, Sun Fire Office.
tf 676 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER BY HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.

WEST END OFFICE.—*No. 7, Pall Mall, S.W.*

RICHARD BAGGALLAY, Esq.—*Governor.*
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.—*Deputy Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.
John Alves Astbury, Esq.
Harry Benham Bax, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.
Alfred D. Chapman, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.
F. G. D'Aguilar, Esq.
Barclay Herbert, Esq.
John Kinloch, Esq.
G. L. Monck Gibbs, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.
Henry George Gordon, Esq.
J. C. Gutteres, Esq.
John Alex. Hankey, Esq.
Louis Huth, Esq.
Charles Lyall, Esq.
John Omb, Esq.
Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N.
David Powell, Esq.
William Rennie, Esq.
P. P. Robertson, Esq., M.P.
N. Reyes Walters, Esq.
Rustomjee Pestonjee Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.

THE CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in INDIA and CHINA as under:—

Bombay—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Madras—Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta—Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hongkong—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghai—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Mauritius—Messrs. BLYTH BROTHERS & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the LONDON ASSURANCE, payable either here, in LONDON, at any of the above-named Agencies, and also at

Melbourne, Victoria—
Messrs. DALGETY, BLACKWOOD & Co.
Launceston, Tasmania—
Messrs. DE CROZ, NICHOLS & Co.
Hobart Town—
Mr. LAYINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide, S. Australia—
Messrs. BIDER, SHIER & Co.
Sydney, New S. Wales—
Messrs. FANNING, GRIFFITH & Co.
Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand—
Messrs. DALGETY, RATTRAY & Co.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 146 Hongkong, 21st January, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT-INSURANCE OFFICE.

37, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

JAMES HARLEY & Co.—*Managers.*

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorized to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers.
W. MACALLAY, *Agent.*
Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1838.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

MANAGING AGENTS IN CHINA.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
HONGKONG.
MEDICAL REFEREE.
IVOR MURRAY, Esq., M.D.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Managing Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances.

For further particulars, forms of proposals &c., apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Managing Agents in China.
tf 1416 Hongkong, 15th June, 1867.

HAMBURG BREMEN, FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now authorised to accept assurances against Fire at Hongkong and at any of the open ports in China to the amount of Maximum $50,000 on one Risk.
WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1864.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above office are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms and conditions. Risk will also be accepted at the following ports:—

Canton, by Messrs. DEACON & Co.
Macao, by E. L. LAMOS, Esq.
Amoy, by Messrs. BOYD & Co.
Foochow, by Messrs. KINNEAR & Co.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to
ADAM SCOTT & Co., Agents.
tf 1033 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1866.

FORBES & Co.'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY,
AND
BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 399 Hongkong, 20th February, 1868.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE following rates will in future be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding	1 month	½ per cent.
Above one month, and not exceeding	3 "	¼ "
Above three months, and not exceeding	6 "	½ "

Above six months, the full annual rate.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
tf 687 Hongkong, 8th April, 1868.

NOTICE

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month	½ of the annual rate.	
Above one month, and not exceeding three months	¾	do. do.
Above three months, and not exceeding six months	1	do. do.

Above six months the full annual rate.
TURNER & Co.,
Agents.
tf 717 Hongkong, 13th April, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	½ of the annual rate.	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 "	¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 "	½ do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 694 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding	1 month	½ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 "	¼ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	6 "	½ "

Above 6 months the full annual rate.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
tf 698 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month	½ of the annual rate.	
Above one month, and not exceeding three months	¾	do. do.
Above three months, and not exceeding six	1	do. do.

Above six months the full annual rate.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents, Lancashire Insurance Company.
tf 729 Hongkong, 14th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding	1 month	½ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 "	¼ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	6 "	½ "

Above 6 months the full annual rate.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*
tf 697 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufactories, and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbour, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in Foreign Countries, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First-Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

Insurances.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $80,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER, AND LONDON.

Capital—ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE DIRECTORS have the pleasure to announce the appointment of Messrs. HOLLIDAY WISE & Co., as Agents for this INSURANCE at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Foochow, who are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates, and of whom all needful information may be obtained.

By Order of the Board
JAMES B. NORTHCOTT,
Secretary.

DE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, for the above-named Companies, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 1676 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1866.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above CORPORATION are prepared to grant FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE on the usual terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 3025 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 834 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

A T the request of the Undersigned, Messrs GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. have taken temporary charge of the following INSURANCE COMPANIES:—

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARIN